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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Interest continues to be centered in the position in the Balkans. The outstanding features of the news available today are the declaration of war on Rumania by Bulgaria and the significant fact that an allied fleet, consisting of 23 warships and seven transports, has anchored off Piræus. Official news is still scanty, but unofficial advices from many quarters indicate that the position in Greece is daily growing more critical, and that the most drastic changes are in process of evolution.

In the Transylvanian theater, the Rumanians continue their advance. Bucharest reports that, on the north and northwestern fronts, the Rumanian forces are meeting with success, in all directions, and that Rumanian losses are "very slight." The official announcement that the Italian troops from Avlona are marching up the Vojussa river in southern Albania, have occupied Tepeleni, and are approaching the Greek frontier, indicates a movement full of significance, and one which may be expected to have considerable influence on the attitude of Greece.

On the Salonika front proper the lull of the last few days continues, but Allied pressure is unrelaxed, and it is an opinion very generally held that no movement of importance may take place in this theater until the Russians are in a position to strike in force across the Dobruja frontier.

On the eastern front, the Russians have renewed a general offensive in Volhynia and Galicia, and Berlin admits the withdrawal of the Austro-German lines in the Zlota Lipa-Dniester section. Petrograd and Constantinople are in conflict over the position in Armenia. Constantinople announces the complete rout of two and one half divisions of Russian troops, but Petrograd declares that the Turkish attacks were "everywhere repulsed."

On the western front, the position remains practically unchanged, and from the remaining war theaters no incident of first importance is reported.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Saturday.—The German army headquarters staff issued the following statement yesterday:

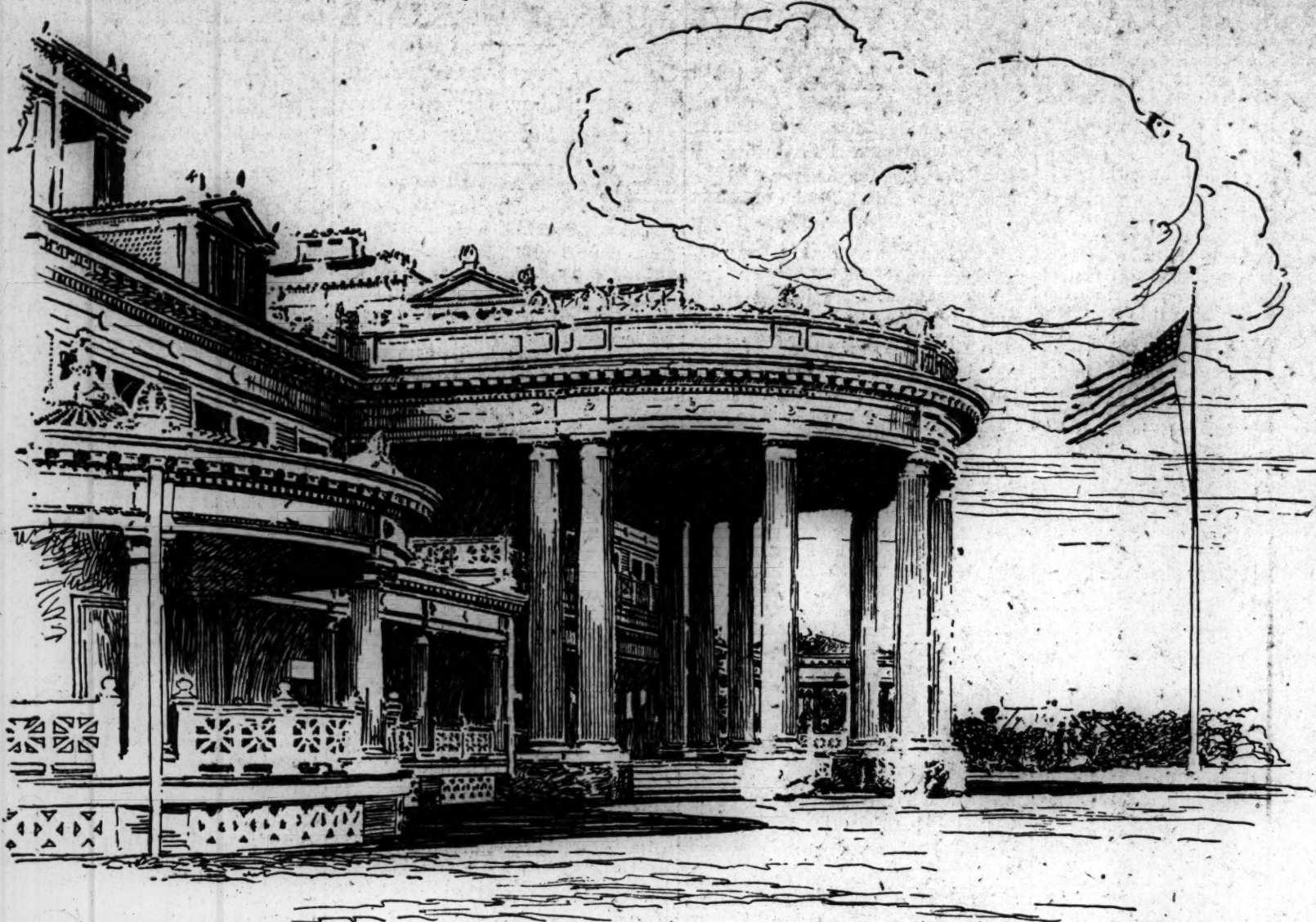
Apart from a few hand grenade attacks, the activity of the British north of the Somme remained limited to strong artillery fire. Attempted French attacks between Maurepas and Clery were frustrated by our fire.

A counter-attack delivered by us again put us in possession of ground we had lost previously near Longueval and Delville wood. South of the Somme a French attack, which was expected in view of the artillery preparation of the last few days, was begun in the evening. The French directed their main pressure against the Barleux-Soyecourt front. Bitter hand-to-hand fighting developed. Counter-attacks delivered by Saxon regiments in the Estrees-Soyecourt sector put a speedy end to the French preliminary advance, and drove them back to their original positions. In all other cases the French troops, which had been held in readiness to charge, were kept in their trenches. In adjacent sectors the French artillery was active. At several points French patrols displayed activity. Six aeroplanes were shot down in aerial battles in the Somme sector and one in the Meuse district. Another machine was brought down east of Ypres by our anti-aircraft guns.

Eastern front: Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—From the sea to the region west of Lutsck the situation generally is unchanged. Southwest of Lutsck the Russians succeeded in gaining ground, but subsequently were forced by a counter-attack of German troops to withdraw with heavy sacrifices. Two officers and 407 men remained prisoners in our hands. Fresh attacks made early this morning were repulsed.

Between the railroads leading from Brody and Tarnopol, Russian artillery fire revived considerably. On the south-

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Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., summer home of Mr. Wilson, where he is today notified of his nomination for presidency.

TELEGRAPHERS GAINED POINTS IN DOMINION

New Agreement Between Great Northwestern Systems and Employees in Effect Oct. 15

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MONTREAL, Que.—Following the report of the board of conciliation to the department of labor, a new agreement between employees and the Great Northwestern systems will come into effect Oct. 15. Several points were conceded on either side to avoid industrial strife, on representations of Justice C. G. Snider, chairman.

Among the concessions gained by the telegraphers are rules protecting employees in promotion, seniority and unjust dismissal; two weeks' vacation must be granted by the company with pay in non-functional offices and one week with pay in functional offices; half holidays on public holidays, seven in all, and overtime pro-rata; company to rent typewriters at cost; reduction of 30 minutes night and late night shifts; and establishing of two short reliefs on all tricks; rating of wires in offices with provision that operators working wires shall receive \$5 increase after a year's service, another \$5 at end of two years' service, and another \$5 at end of three years' service. The top amount thus obtained in Toronto and Montreal will be \$90 and in Winnipeg \$85 per month.

The committee of telegraphers feel that by establishing this schedule substantial progress is made and anticipate that further reforms will result. The board of conciliation in the report state that the differences between employer and employee have now been removed.

GERMAN FIFTH WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—Subscriptions to the fifth war loan will be opened from Sept. 4 to Oct. 5. It will take the form of a 5 per cent imperial loan not redeemable before 1924 at the rate of 98 and also 4½ per cent treasury notes at 95.

PROHIBITIONIST CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

Party Leaders in Massachusetts Demand Certification of Names Thrown Out by the Registrars in Boston and Elsewhere

The Prohibition party leaders of Massachusetts believe they can yet make out a good case in favor of the printing of their complete state ticket on the ballot at the state primaries, Sept. 26. Although the ballot law commission upheld the secretary of the commonwealth in the ruling that not enough certified names of registered voters had been filed to qualify the Prohibition candidates for secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general for a place on the primary ballot, the leaders of the party believe they can effect this by forcing several city registrars and the election commissioners of Boston to certify certain names on the nomination papers of the disqualified candidates. With these additional certified names, it is claimed that the papers will contain the legally required number of names. The Prohibition leaders will then ask to have their complete ticket placed on the ballot.

To this end the state committee of the Massachusetts Prohibitionists has filed in the supreme judicial court, through the Prohibition attorney, Frank Auerbach of Boston, writs of mandamus to compel the registrars of Boston, Haverhill and Lynn to certify certain signatures to the nomination papers of Prohibition candidates for state offices below Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Orders of notice have been issued and a hearing before the court set for Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Sufficient certified signatures were filed on the nomination papers of Chester R. Lawrence, candidate for Governor, and Alfred H. Evans, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, to place their names on the primary ballot.

In Essex county Willard O. Wylie, candidate for secretary of the commonwealth, William E. Marks for treasurer, and Frank Auerbach for attorney-general, lacked only one certified signature of the number required to place their names on the ballot, and Myron T. Smith for auditor lacked only three certified signatures. In Suffolk county Mr. Auerbach lacked but one signature and Mr. Smith lacked five.

The Prohibitionists charge that the registrars in Boston, Haverhill and Lynn, contrary to law and justice, failed to certify signatures of "properly registered voters." Since the papers were filed with the secretary of the commonwealth, the Boston board of election commissioners has issued to the Prohibition state committee.

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ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS NEXT WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adjournment of congress next Wednesday or Thursday is expected now by leaders. Senator Simmons, in charge of the revenue bill, predicts Thursday. Nothing more will come up but the revenue and general deficiency appropriation bill, he says, and further railroad legislation will be deferred until December or later.

KING IN SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF RUMANIA

General Illiesco Deputy Chief of General Staff—Parliament Holds Sitting Today

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Saturday.—A message announces that King Ferdinand has assumed supreme command of the Rumanian army, General Illiesco being appointed deputy chief of the general staff. The chief of staff has not yet been appointed.

A sitting of Parliament will be held today.

Italy's Message to Rumania

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The King of Italy telegraphs to the King of Rumania that the latter's resolution to enter the war against the common enemy for the realization of national aspirations and for justice and civilization has been enthusiastically received by the Italian nation and army.

Proclamation in Sofia

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—A Sofia telegram via Berlin states at 10 o'clock Friday morning a declaration of war was handed to the Rumanian minister in Sofia and a proclamation announcing the new war was posted in the streets.

M. Toteff and Bulgaria

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Saturday.—A Vienna telegraph states M. Toteff, of the Neue Freie Presse declares Bulgaria will march with her allies to the end of the war and afterwards.

Rumanians in Kronstadt

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—An official communiqué announces the occupation of Kronstadt. A Rumanian mayor and police authorities have been installed in the town.

Reply to M. Briand

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France.—M. Bratiano replying to M. Briand's message states that Rumania is happy and proud to fight with France for the noble and common cause.

GERMAN FORCES IN RETREAT IN AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Saturday.—An official statement regarding operations in German East Africa as given out by the British official press bureau says: General Smuts reports that on Aug. 30 the German forces were in full retreat east and west of the Ugurugur mountains and south of Mrogoro. He believed the German military headquarters and provisional government had retired into the mountains.

We occupied Mrogoro on the 26th. This is a most important town and was formerly the seat of the provisional government.

PRESIDENT TO SOUND KEYNOTE FOR DEMOCRATS

Mr. Wilson, in Notification Speech, Expected to Answer Every Charge Mr. Hughes Has Made Against Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SHADOW LAWN, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The Democratic national committee and the notification committee, headed by Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, left New York city this morning for Shadow Lawn, where Woodrow Wilson is notified at 4 o'clock this afternoon of the fact that the Democratic national convention nominated him for reelection as President of the United States.

President Wilson left Washington Friday afternoon and upon arriving in West Bank, N. J., went directly to Long Branch. Invitations have been sent to 5000 persons. At his summer home at Shadow Lawn seats have been arranged for 7000 persons and it is expected that at least 3000 others will stand during the delivery of the President's notification speech. He will speak from a stand erected on the lawn. Special trains were run from New York to Long Branch to accommodate the crowds.

The President conferred this morning with Democratic leaders. Charles F. Murphy was not to be present at the notification and Tammany has not sent a delegation, although a few individuals connected with the organization are on hand. Vance McCormick, national chairman, presides. Norman E. Mack, national committeeman from New York, is not here, and the New York state organization is represented by Henry Morgenthau. The grounds are to be opened at 2:30 and a parade is planned for 3 o'clock.

This Wilson speech is the keynote of the Democratic campaign against Charles Evans Hughes. In it his friends say that the President has the answer to every point charged against him by Mr. Hughes in his notification speech at Carnegie hall. It will be remembered that the Hughes speech was not at all unsatisfactory to the Democratic leaders. At the time the President himself was understood to regard the speech as one which would not be difficult to answer when his own time came to speak.

Democratic leaders have also declared that the fact that the President has decided not to make a speaking tour of the country, or any section of it, also goes to show that he does not regard the arguments brought forward by Mr. Hughes as difficult to answer.

Since the Hughes notification ceremony the Republican candidate has been touring the West, and not, say the Democrats, making anything like the impression the Republican leaders would wish to have him make. Meanwhile the Democratic campaign has gone on more or less quietly, but none the less, say its promoters, effectively. Mr. Daniels, secretary of the navy, has made about the only important speeches on the Democratic side, and these have been largely devoted to replying to the charges against naval efficiency as made by Congressman Gardner. The President himself, though he has kept in close touch with the trend of political sentiment, has been too busy, it is said, with the Mexican and railroad situations, to pay any personal attention.

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COMMISSION ON MEXICO IS TO MEET MONDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The meeting place for the Mexican commission has not been chosen and probably will not be until Sunday or Monday. The commission does not know whether the meetings after that at the Hotel Biltmore Monday afternoon, will be in Portsmouth, N. H., as reported, or at some other place, no instructions having been received from Washington on this point.

Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto J. Pani, two of the Mexican members, are at the Biltmore, and Luis Cabrera, leader of the Mexican members, is expected today. The American members are not expected until Sunday.

The stories that the Mexican members would have to pay their own expenses because of Washington's neglect in this matter was characterized by representatives of the state department today as containing a large amount of conjecture. The commission will be formally welcomed Monday by Secretary of State Lansing. It is said the meeting will discuss only preliminary plans and a tentative program.

STRIKE ORDER TO BE RECALLED IF BILL PASSES

Favorable Action by Senate on Railroad Eight-Hour Measure Expected Today—House Puts Through Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Action of Congress on the eight-hour bill will be completed at six o'clock this evening by the final passage by the Senate of the Adamson bill. It is possible the measure may be so amended that it will have to go to conference, but the leaders hope this may be avoided.

As soon as the bill is passed it will be sent by special messenger to Shadow Lawn and the President will sign it at once, as the brotherhood officials have said they will not move toward giving orders to stop the strike set for Monday morning until the bill is signed.

Feeling is generally optimistic and it is felt that the crisis is passed so far as danger of a strike is concerned. But there is a pronounced sentiment of resentment among Republican senators over the so-called "stop watch" legislation. This was noticeable especially in the speeches of Senator Sherman and others.

The word is expected to go forth tonight to the railway workers that the strike is off and to continue at work on Monday as usual.

The Adamson eight-hour bill provides that beginning Jan. 1, 1917, eight hours shall be deemed a day's work, and the measure of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation of all employees employed by any common carrier, except those excluded by the Page and Kitchen amendments, namely electric and short line railroads.

It further provides that the President shall appoint a commission of three who shall observe the operation and effects of the eight-hour standard workday during a period of not less than six months, nor more than nine months, and shall report its findings to the President and Congress. Pending this report rate of pay shall be at the standard eight-hour day with pro rata for overtime.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, decided to vote not later than 6 o'clock this evening on the House eight-hour bill and on an amendment offered by Senator Underwood giving the interstate commerce commission the power to fix the hours of labor and to prescribe just and reasonable wages for all railroad employees.

The amendment offered by Senator Underwood is the same as section six of the Senate bill and is intended to obviate the necessity of sending the House bill to conference and delaying the completion of the legislation.

Today, Senator Hardwick, speaking on the eight-hour bill, declared his amazement at the spectacle of the Congress of the United States legislating an increase of \$60,000,000 in wages in a situation concerning which senators know nothing and which has not been investigated. Senator Thomas of Colorado offered an amendment providing that any person who interferes with the operation of trains shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator Sherman then attacked the bill because of the hurried manner in which Congress was forced to face the (Continued on page nine, column two)

GREAT PRO-WAR MEETING AT PIRAEUS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Saturday.—At a great pro-war meeting on Wednesday at Piræus a patriotic resolution was sent to the government.

Public meetings have been prohibited in Athens for eight days to leave the government free to consider developments of the situation. It is generally believed the abandonment of neutrality is being considered and rapid Rumanian successes have a bearing on this.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE PRESENT GREEK OUTBREAK

General Sarraïl Intervenes in Clash Between Greek Troops, Volunteers and Gendarmerie—King Said to Have Abdicated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England.—Greece, apparently, is in the throes of a revolution. Telegraphic communication with Athens is interrupted, but from Salonika comes the news of the formation of a revolutionary committee, which, it is said, has already compelled the King to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince Georges, who was born in 1890.

The power behind the new throne and at the head of the committee is M. Venizelos, the famous minister, who throughout the war has been urging King Constantine to throw in the lot of Greece with the Allies, and whose return to power would emphatically be the signal for intervention on the side of the Entente powers.

The revolution has apparently been precipitated by the occupation of Greek territory and forts, particularly the port of Kavala by the Bulgarian troops, and by the fact that the appearance of the Italians in northern Epirus has threatened to deprive Greece of her last hope of future expansion, the offer of the Allies of the rich territory and ports of the seaboard of Asia Minor, as the price of Greek intervention, having previously been rejected by the King.

The first sign of the revolutionary movement seems to have occurred at Voden, near the Serbian border, the garrison having gone over entirely to the revolutionaries. The demand for the surrender of the garrison at Salonika was refused by the troops there.

During the night, however, the barracks were surrounded by a force of Greek volunteers and gendarmes, who cut off the water and the lighting, and stopped the entrance of all food. At 4:30 in the morning an attempt was made by the soldiers to break out to gain supplies. When summoned to surrender by the cordon they declined, and volleys were fired into the air by the gendarmes, the soldiers replying.

Finally the volunteers compelled the soldiers to return to the barracks, whereupon General Sarraïl intervened to prevent further bloodshed and the disturbance of the peace. The regiments then surrendered and were marched through the city to the suburban camp at Zeitunlik, where they were interned, the officers retaining their swords and promising not to interfere with the revolutionaries.

Yesterday the garrison of Lissle Kara Burun refused to surrender to the committee, but did surrender on finding they were surrounded, and on learning of the surrender of the garrison at Salonika. They then marched out of the fort, under a French escort. No further opposition to the committee is anticipated in northern Greece, and it is believed that a general mobilization order will be issued, and that the administration of the whole district will be undertaken by the committee. As soon as this is completed it is believed that Greece will join the Entente, and that an immediate advance will be made to drive the Bulgars out of the districts in Greek Macedonia occupied by them.

The immediate cause of the outbreak was, however, unquestionably the intervention of Rumania, which inflamed public opinion in Greece, already strongly affected by the surrender of the forts on which large sums of money had been expended, and which were armed with modern guns.

A committee was formed in Salonika including the Lieutenant-General Zimbrakakis, Lieutenant-Colonel Mexasakes, Colonel Kokolas, M. Argyropoulos, a former prefect of Salonika, and other influential people. This committee issued appeals to the people and army to join the Allies, and to drive the Bulgarians from Greek soil, and summoned them to a monster meeting for Wednesday afternoon, at which time the committee undertook to explain its aims.

Authority Repudiated

Aim to Mobilize Part of Macedonia for Entente

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece, Saturday.—The position here summarized is that the Committee of National Defense has thus repudiated the authority of the Athens government and aims at mobilizing this part of Macedonia for the Entente; that following on this a mild outbreak has occurred between the committee's forces and the Greek troops and General Sarraïl by a display of force has obtained cessation of the quarrel on the reasonable ground that he could not allow the quarrel to continue in a town constituting his own base.

The committee led by Colonel Zimbrakakis and Mazarakis by the Venizelist deputy for Serres and other notables issued a proclamation on Wednesday strongly condemning the surrender of the forts to the Bulgarians and called for the termination of present conditions in Greece.

One side of the double page proclamation (Continued on page two, column one)

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

EVENTS LEADING TO THE PRESENT GREEK OUTBREAK

(Continued from page one)

tion was addressed to the people, the other side to the army, urging Greek soldiers not to heed Athens orders but to join the Allies. Cretan gendarmes, all Venizelists, took the oath of allegiance to the committee at once and were followed by certain officers of artillery and other services.

Following this, on Wednesday, came a parade through Salonika and past General Sarraïl's headquarters, the commander-in-chief watching them from the balcony. Colonel Zimbrakakis had an interview with General Sarraïl at which he placed the committee's forces at the latter's disposal.

Wednesday passed peacefully, but in the morning residents in houses near the barracks alongside the main Salonika road, where were quartered infantry and cavalry regiments of the garrison which refused to join the committee, were aroused by the rattle of rifle shots and in the intense darkness of the early morning could see the flash of rifles on either side of the parade ground. In reality, the outbreak was a somewhat different affair and did not develop a very serious aspect, though casualties occurred. After the gendarmes and volunteers had suspended shooting till dawn forces of French infantry with machine and field guns appeared on the scene and surrounded the barracks.

Later General Sarraïl intervened and the Greek troops accepted his conditions, already cabled.

Warships Off Piraeus

French Admiral in Command of Allied War Vessels

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Saturday—Twenty-three Allied warships and seven transports have anchored off Piraeus with a French admiral in command. Several of the ships are lying in Salamis and Phaleron bays.

Relations With Greek Ruler

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—Prince Demidoff, M. Guillemin and Sir Francis Elliot, ministers of Russia, France and Britain, respectively, have again been received by King Constantine. The interview with Guillemin was especially cordial and it is understood the relations between the Entente ministers and King Constantine are resuming their former cordiality. Count Bosdari, Italian minister, will be received today.

SUMMARY OF GREAT BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In the Alliance News and Temperance Reformer George B. Wilson summarizes the drink bill of Great Britain. At a time when the necessity for war economy is being so strongly urged upon us, he says, it is important the nation should know that although there has been some reduction in the consumption of beer and spirits during the half-year ending June 30 last as compared with the corresponding period in 1915, there has been no decrease, but an increase, in the actual money spent on intoxicating liquors.

During the first quarter of the year beer showed an increase in bulk barrelage of over half a million barrels, with an increased expenditure of £1,900,000. The second quarter will show a decrease of standard barrelage of about 15 per cent under the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, but the reduction in actual bulk barrelage will probably only be about 11½ per cent owing to the further lowering of the specific gravity since April, and the great increase which has during this quarter been made in the price of beer will result, even on the diminished consumption, in an increased expenditure of at least £1,000,000.

It is more difficult to arrive at the consumption of spirits owing to the uncertainty as to how far the enormous fore-stallments in the spring of this year have been worked off, but it seems probable that there has been a reduction of about 10 per cent over the first half-year of 1915. From the point of view of expenditure this has been counterbalanced by the increase of price and by the greater dilution permitted. Wine, on the other hand, shows an increase in consumption of nearly 10 per cent and in expenditure of over £400,000.

I estimate the expenditure on intoxicants during the past half year at certainly not less than £90,000,000 as against £88,000,000 in 1915, and the total expenditure from Aug. 1, 1914, to June 30, 1916, at not less than £340,000,000. Of this huge sum the government takes rather less than one-third in taxation. Large as is this sum it does not and cannot represent any true gain to the nation if we deduct the value of the raw materials destroyed, the waste of labor, the loss of efficiency, the cost of dealing with the results of our drink consumption, and the injury to our domestic well-being. An increase of only 10 per cent in efficiency among our workers would be worth more to the government at this time than all the present revenue from drink.

G. L. DICKINSON ON NATIONALITIES AND FUTURE PEACE

Constructive Proposals Offered by English Writer for Future Conduct of Nations

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The bearing of the problems of nationality upon international amity and the relation of the proposed American League to Enforce Peace to those states that have the problem of a small minority (within their borders) belonging to another race, are discussed by G. Lowes Dickinson of Kings College, Cambridge, in a further communication to the press.

This letter is the fourth of a series which embody many constructive proposals for the future conduct of nations. Mr. Dickinson turns from the consideration of the methods of settling international disputes to the possibility of making such disputes less likely or less acute. Questions of nationality and trade, he thinks, are the principal causes of dispute at present. Considering the former question, he says: The deliverance of oppressed nationalities is one of the few good things that can be achieved and have been achieved by war. And it is this fact that makes liberal-minded men reluctant altogether to repudiate war. They think of Greece and Italy. And at the beginning of the present war there were many who hoped that disaster might be partially redeemed by the liberation of subject peoples. But as the war has proceeded it has come to seem less and less likely that very important results of that kind will follow.

The writer's reasons for this belief are that the complete triumph necessary to obtain a free hand to deal with the subject peoples of Europe is unattainable or is possible only at tremendous cost, and also that the aims of the Allies in this matter are strictly limited. They may wish, he continues, to free the Southern Slavs, the Czechs, the German Poles. But what about Finland? What about Russian Poland? What about the Slavs of the Dalmatian coast and hinterland? It is other people's nationalities rather than their own that the Allies are anxious to deliver, just as the Germans affect enthusiasm for the liberation of Ireland, or Finland, or Egypt.

Thirdly, granted the best will in the world and the freest hand in the world, any settlement imposed as a result of victory could deal only with readjustments of frontiers and political allegiance. And though such readjustments might facilitate the solution of the questions, they could not completely solve them. We may see why if we look at the case of Ireland. Imagine the Germans completely victorious and endeavoring to settle the Irish question. They would be up against exactly the same difficulties as we are. The antagonism of Ulsterman and Nationalist would defeat their efforts as it defeats ours. There is no solution of the Irish question short of the reconciliation of those factions. And no reconciliation can be imposed or even furthered by force.

Now, any conceivable redrawing of frontiers in eastern and southeastern Europe will leave behind just such problems as that of Ireland. If we could reunite Poland, there would remain the difficulty of the Germans of Posen, the Ruthenians of Galicia, and the Polish Jews. If we could liberate Bohemia, there would be a German minority to be provided for. A united Rumania would have a German and a Magyar problem. This question of national minorities cannot be conjured by any practicable reshaping of the political map. The only real solution, Mr. Dickinson thinks, is that of mutual tolerance—a solution only to be achieved by long patience in time of peace. Granted the growth of tolerance, he says, and its expression in national autonomy for certain purposes (the chief seem to be language, education, and religion) and the drastic measures which are the result of war will become superfluous.

Going on to deal with the internal politics of states, as influenced by these questions of nationality, the letter says: So envisaged, the problem of nationalities is mainly one of the internal politics of states, as we claim it to be in the British empire. But there are situations in which it will become one of international politics. The Balkan peninsula has long been such a case. The independent state of Serbia exercises an attraction on the Serbs and Croats included in Austria-Hungary. And behind the latter are the Slav sympathies, as well as the political ambitions of Russia. Such questions would be among the most difficult that could come up for solution before the international council proposed. As a rule, such a council should not interfere in the internal affairs of any state; should not, for instance, try to dictate to the English how to deal with the Irish question, or to the Russians how to deal with Finland. But when international war is imminent on account of the policy adopted by a state towards its subject nationalities, the council must be called in; and its recommendations must necessarily include recommendations as to how that state ought to behave to its own subjects. This makes a difficult situation.

The powers have been dealing with the Balkans in this manner for a long time, says Mr. Dickinson, and that they have so signally failed to arrive at a just and lasting solution must be attributed not only to the inherent difficulty of the problem, but also to the fact that no international solution was

genuinely sought. There was a struggle for power between the great states, not a disinterested effort to do the best for the populations concerned and to reach a durable settlement. It is this latter purpose that an international council would endeavor to promote. And it would be its business to appeal against selfishly interested parties to the general interest of the civilized world in the maintenance of peace and the doing of justice.

So far as this thorny question of nationality is concerned, the writer is of opinion that no final solution can be reached at the peace settlement; that what is essential to the solution is a necessarily slow development of mutual toleration; that so regarded the questions are primarily internal to the states concerned; but that in some instances they are likely to give rise to acute international situations, in the future as they have done in the past; and that in such cases investigation and recommendation by an impartial international council, with its public appeal to the better sentiment and judgment of the civilized world, should enable solutions to be put through on a basis of substantial justice that may endure.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL ADVISERS

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The South Australian government advisory committee for the encouragement of industry has now been appointed. This body, which is composed of natural scientists and representatives of leading industries, has lost no time in getting to work. The first meeting has just been held, when a scheme of future operations was outlined.

A general discussion took place as to the best methods of working, stated the minister of industry (the Hon. R. P. Blundell). It was decided to collect statistics regarding overseas imports and exports and an officer will be appointed to wait upon the manufacturers to secure reports showing the classes of goods they import, raw material imported and general information that will enable the committee to decide whether it would be possible to meet the requirements of certain industries within the state itself. For instance, manufacturers may require a certain mineral and the requirements in the aggregate may be sufficient to justify the opening up of deposits of that mineral in the state, and thus obviate the necessity for the importation of the raw material. Where it is found practicable this course will be adopted.

The question of technical training was discussed and it was generally recognized that if the work of establishing industries in South Australia is to be successfully undertaken, technical education must be vigorously taken up. In that connection, I might say, the government is having a bill drafted which will be discussed at the next meeting of the committee. The advisableness of making a recommendation to the minister of education that boys who are in their last year at school should be approached by the head masters with a view to ascertaining what trade or occupation they are desirous of following after leaving school was considered. It is proposed in cases where a boy does express a desire to follow a particular trade that without interfering with his general education he shall be encouraged to devote a portion of his time to those things likely to be useful to him when he has left school and is engaged in his chosen trade.

The question of arranging for a series of lectures to be given to foremen and employees in various industries was also discussed. The idea is not to have highly technical lectures, but such as will enable those present to grasp the meaning of the lecturer and at the same time improve their general knowledge so as to be of greater use in the trade they are following. The committee feels that if we are going to establish industries it is essential that there should be efficient workmen, and that the nation which is to be successful is the one which has the most efficient workers. The possibility of making some arrangement with manufacturers, or a group of manufacturers in the same line of business, for the payment of a subsidy to the department of chemistry, so that one of the chemists in the department can devote a certain portion of his time to the investigation and solving of problems that might arise in the course of manufacture was also considered.

The committee has a big work in front of it, and its members are determined to do their very best to grapple with the problems with which they will be faced. They confidently appeal to the manufacturers, to the employees and to the great mass of the public to realize that if success is to be achieved in the effort that is to be made to push on with the establishment of our natural resources there must be a pulling together of all sections of the community.

NEW BRITISH TRAINING RESERVE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A recently issued army order states that the King has approved the formation of a new corps of infantry to be designated "The Training Reserve." It is understood that the purpose of the new corps is to supplement the regimental system of recruiting by providing a reservoir from which regiments may draw if the number of recruits from their area is insufficient. All recruits will be put into the new corps to undergo their training, and only when that is complete will they be drafted to

SPAIN GRATIFIED BY FRENCH CARE OF SPANISH JEWS

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent)

MADRID, Spain—Spain has been touched by the chivalrous treatment that has been accorded to the Spanish Jews, the Sephardim, who, largely through fleeing from Turkish and Balkan territory to the sphere of the Allies, have come within the control of France in eastern Europe as the result of the war. Some time since it was stated in an article in The Christian Science Monitor that the position of these Jews, scores of thousands in number, in different parts of the Ottoman empire, Salonika and other places had become very difficult in consequence of the war. They are naturally subjects of the countries in which they live, but it is one of the marvels of history that the Sephardim Jews, who were expelled from Spain at the time of the Inquisition, and who were the intellectual flower of their race, have retained in full, wherever they have gone, their Spanish traditions and customs, still speak the Spanish language, and have their newspapers printed in Spanish. One day they hope to return to Spain.

Greatly affected by France's chivalrous treatment of these Sephardim, wherever she has found them, a number of the most distinguished intellectual personages in Spain, headed by Dr. A. S. Yahuda, professor of the University of Madrid, and including the famous writer, Perez Galdos, have addressed to M. Briand, the French minister of foreign affairs, the following letter, of appreciation and thanks: Through our newspapers we have learned with special satisfaction that the French government, in spite of the state of war in which it finds itself with the Ottoman empire, has abstained from every sort of rigorous measure against the Spanish Jews, Ottoman subjects, who, trusting to the traditional hospitality of noble France, have gone to live under her and are permitted to live and work without hindrance. We know that France, even in a state of war, does not stoop to harass individuals, people of hostile nations, who throw themselves upon her mercy. This generous attitude, in every way worthy of her character, of her methods and of her history, affects us deeply in the case of these Spanish Jews.

Although separated for several centuries from their ancient Spanish soil, Spain has not forgotten them, as they have not forgotten Spain, speaking her language always, calling themselves proudly Spaniards and preserving always Iberian customs and traditions. The generosity that the French government extends them goes to our heart and confirms us in the high opinion we have always entertained of the idealism of the great French nation. We beg you to convey our appreciation to the ministers responsible for this procedure, who have done so much honor to France and their own government, and to say that we regard it apart from its humanitarian value as an affectionate and chivalrous proof of regard for other Spaniards like ourselves.

VISCOUNT GREY AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The following letters have been exchanged by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and Viscount Grey: "My Lord—The question of a registration bill of a possible extension of the basis of the franchise is being widely discussed in the press and elsewhere, and it is clear that it must soon occupy the attention of the cabinet. We venture, therefore, to beg you to receive a small deputation from this society, introduced by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, to lay before you some aspects of the women's suffrage question which must inevitably be considered in connection with any alteration of the present franchise laws. We are aware that your time is very fully occupied, but we nevertheless venture to approach you in the belief that you do not fail to recognize the great importance of this question. We are addressing Lord Robert Cecil on the same subject in the hope that an interview might be arranged with you both at any time in the course of next week which may be convenient to you. Yours, etc.

VIOLET EUSTACE, Hon. Secretary
Parliamentary Sub-committee.
Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1916.

Dear Madam—I am desired by Lord Grey of Fallodon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 28. Lord Grey regrets that the extreme pressure on his time renders it impossible for him to receive a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. His own personal view is that the time and attention of the government should not be diverted from those things which are essential to the conduct of the war, and that if questions affecting the franchise, important as these are, have to be dealt with during the war it should be by persons who are not directly responsible for the daily conduct of the war. He believes that if this precaution is not observed the safety and future existence of this country will be imperilled. But whenever or however the question of extending the basis of the franchise is dealt with, Lord Grey will as far as his personal influence can be used, contend that enfranchisement of women should be considered and included. Yours, etc.

ERIC DRUMMOND.

CAPTAIN PERSIUS DISCUSSES THE U-BOAT WARFARE

German Critic Presents Arguments to Show Reported Inactivity of Submarines Incorrect

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Captain Persius discusses submarine "trade warfare" in the Berliner Tageblatt. In many circles, he says, the belief is prevalent that our submarines are inactive and rusting. A short time ago official data was made public showing the activity of the U-boats of the central powers with regard to trade. From this it is seen that the results obtained by our submarines in comparison with those in the previous year have increased very considerably. The statement runs: So far a total of 889,000 gross registered tons of the enemy merchant fleet have been destroyed through our submarines, or mines in the year 1916. The table of losses for January and February show 238,000; for March and April 432,000; for May and June 219,000 gross registered tons. According to an announcement from official sources in December, 1915, from the beginning of the war till the end of November, 1915, 568 enemy ships with a gross registered tonnage of 1,070,400 were lost through submarines, and 93 ships with a tonnage of 94,700 through mines.

Taking the cases individually the following booty fell to the submarines: In January, 1916, six ships with a total of 14,142 tons; in February 11 ships with a total of 27,113 tons; in March 27 ships, total 82,815 tons; April, 26 ships, total 33,557; May, 50 ships, total 92,909; June, 108 ships, total 84,332; and in July 67 ships, total 177,052. These dates will suffice to show that the results achieved by our U-boats' war on merchant ships has considerably increased, compared with last year. This is the result confidently expected by us from the growing quantity and quality of our submarines. The supposition, therefore, that the activity of our U-boats in the war on trade is insignificant, is erroneous. It arose from the belief that as a result of certain political relations a check had been put on the freedom of the U-boats' operations. Unquestionably a hindrance exists, but it cannot succeed in any way in entirely stopping the activity of our submarines.

It is said, continues the naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, that submarines can only succeed in injuring the trade of the enemy if they make up their minds to torpedo every enemy or neutral vessel without warning. If this were the case, our submarines acting in accordance with the declaration of our government, would be condemned to inactivity, for this declaration expressly states that submarine war on trade will be carried on according to the rules laid down by international law, before the war. The rules demanded—the summons for the vessel to stop, examination of the ship's papers in regard to nationality and question of contraband. The immediate destruction of the vessel and its cargo is allowed, if warranted by the examination, and if the circumstances prevent the battleship from bringing the merchant vessel to harbor, or if the warship itself is brought into danger by escorting the vessel. In any case, however, the saving of the crew, passengers, and ship's papers is necessary. In unrestricted submarine warfare, it was for a time not impossible to fulfill the above-named requirements. But the English, continues Captain Persius, by arming some of their merchant ships before the war, and during the war carrying this practice still further, created a situation which unhappily necessitated the immediate torpedoing on several occasions of vessels without warning, and in consequence in some cases ships which were not armed were obliged to suffer. Added to this was the misuse by the English of flags of ships not participating in the war.

Recently, as our government has, in regard to submarine warfare, insisted upon the maintenance of the methods practiced before the war in accordance with international law, it now depends upon whether it is possible for our submarine commanders, on the one hand, to carry on successfully the war on enemy trade and on the other to keep within the limits of the rules laid down for warships. That these two demands can by great dexterity be united, has been proved by our commanders in the last few months. It must be recognized that they have fulfilled this difficult task to the letter. Their work is extremely complicated. It is well known that in countless cases, hitherto, German U-boats have followed precisely the rules laid down for all battleships. The commanders first of all examined the cargo, and after it was proved to be contraband the ship was sunk, the crew being given ample time to take to the boats. The boats were towed till they either got near land or until a suitable ship was met with to rescue the crew. When the giving up of the former methods of submarine warfare was considered in the last American note, it was doubtless the immediate torpedoing of vessels without warning which was referred to, but certainly not the giving up of the war on merchant ships by submarines. Even the pre-emptory note of Jan. 30, issued by Lansing, could not by any means be so interpreted. This note also contains such sentences as: "A merchant ship of whatever nationality, may not be attacked without warning." "A merchantman shall not be fired upon except when he attempts to resist," and "only when it is impossible to save the ship and her crew or to cap-

ture it as a prize, is the destruction of the ship permissible, in which case all on board must be brought into safety."

It will be remembered that in the American note of July 23, in regard to the Lusitania, it was stated that the United States would fight with Germany for the freedom of the seas, if their wishes with regard to the conduct of submarine warfare were carried out. Those wishes took the line that submarine boats should observe the rules laid down for warships. As proof of this was the announcement in the American papers in respect to the sinking by the German U-boat of the American steamship Leelanow. On this occasion the commander adhered strictly to the rules of international law. The ship, which was on its way from Archangel to Belfast with a cargo of flax was stopped, examined and destroyed after the crew had had sufficient time to take to the boats with their property. No lives were lost. The press of New York was almost unanimous in its praise of the submarine commander, as a result of his consideration and the lawful measures he took. Now in the case of this vessel, as in that of many others, the conditions were very favorable, that is to say, the sea was calm the ship receiving the order to stop did so at once, and the rescue of the occupants was not difficult as they were not far from land. Conditions are not always so simple, however.

Above all there is the non-compliance and the resistance of the vessel to be reckoned with. In this case, however, no restriction was put upon the commander of the submarine, in spite of the willingness of our government to comply with the wishes of the United States. Any attempt to escape, and so forth, gives the submarine the right to use force—also in accordance with the rules laid down for warships. It is scarcely to be feared that a neutral government would raise a protest against the torpedoing of a vessel when it is found that the captain of the vessel has refused to comply with the demands of the submarine commander.

Captain Persius goes on to say that the possibility of the merchant vessel being armed calls into question the final destruction of the ship. The chances of the merchant ship, he says, in the case of its being armed, to destroy the submarine lessen. On the contrary, the chances for our submarines to inspire respect in the merchant ships, that is to make them comply with the demands of the submarine commanders without hesitation and not attempt to attack with armed force, are increased when the necessary force is brought to bear, that is to say, when at least two submarines operate together. To go into details here as to the "necessary force," is not possible. It is at least comprehensible that the responsibility of the situation has long ago been traced to its source.

The notion that our submarines could display no useful activity in the trade war is incorrect, as is shown by the figures of results achieved given earlier in this article. Our enemies know this, says Captain Persius, and they are not deceived as to the growing danger of the submarine warfare. He then quotes from the Daily Telegraph the following passage under the title "Wastage of War": "Napoleon taught our forefathers: In your navy is the real strength of your country, if you preserve this then you will always be strong." And then the question is asked: "Do we bear this lesson in mind? Since the beginning of the war the enemy has inflicted on us a loss in merchant vessels to the value of £30,000,000. It is pointed out that this percentage in lost ships is small in comparison with those still available. But such statements are misleading. A greater part of our merchantmen are serving the navy. They are therefore no longer to be reckoned on for merchant trading. Further, our supply of new ships is insufficient." If one allows for a certain tendency to exaggerate the difficulties of the British merchant navy on the part of this hypercritical paper, one can still read in the announcement, the anxiety caused by our submarines and their activities. We may rest assured that in spite of the fetters laid upon our submarine boats, their effectiveness will continue to increase in the future as in the past.

OFFICIAL RETURNS ON BRITISH FISHERIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The state of the British fisheries is indicated by the official returns, recently published, dealing with the six months ended in June. As compared with the corresponding period last year there was a decrease in the total quantity of fish landed in the United Kingdom of 320,000 cwts., or 8 per cent, and an increase in the value of £433,000, or 10 per cent. The decrease in quantity was confined to England and Wales, whereas both in Scotland and Ireland the quantity as well as the value showed improvements over 1915. The totals are as follows:

	1916	1915	1916	1915
England cwts.	2,003,000	2,260,000	3,317,000	3,390,000
Scotland	1,467,000	1,150,000	1,253,000	932,000
Ireland	246,000	195,000	185,000	111,000

Total, 3,716,000, 4,605,000, 4,855,000, 4,422,000. In the United Kingdom as a whole only three fishes increased in quantity—herring, with soles and dogfish. The figures for herring show an increase of 543,000 cwts., or 132 per cent, in quantity, and of £401,000, or 182 per cent in value. The total quantity of herring landed was 953,000 cwts., valued at £220,000, compared with 410,000 cwts. and £219,000 last year.

In recent months the improvement has been marked. In May there was an in-

crease over May last year of 110,000 cwts., and £28,000, though the quantity landed in England was less by 20,000 cwts. In June there was an increase of 284,000 cwts. and of £102,000, or 43 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, and the English returns showed an increase in quantity as well as in value, viz., by 72,000 cwts., or 17 per cent, and £23,000, or 11 per cent. In Scotland the increase was larger, amounting to 191,000 cwts., or 91 per cent, and £27,000, or 40 per cent. The increase in Ireland was 32,000 cwts., or 45 per cent, and £12,000, or 35 per cent. The better results in June were due mainly to the herring fishery, but also to salmon, cod, haddock, whiting, plaice and mackerel. The increase in herring amounted to 231,000 cwts., or 227 per cent, and £104,000, or 130 per cent; the largest increase was in Scotland, viz., 178,000 cwts. and £27,000.

Another important branch of the fishing industry showed marked improvement. The value of the exports in June was £176,000, compared with £27,000 in June last year, and the value for the half year was £710,000, against £700,000. There was a large increase in pickled herrings exported, especially to Russia—viz., in June £128,000, against £26,000 last year, the value to Russia being £205,000, against nothing. In the six months the value was £500,000, against £398,000. These are the first returns of herrings to Russia since the end of 1914.

PUBLIC OPINION IN RUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The Rietel, writing of the state of public opinion in Russia at this period, which is that of the second anniversary of the war, says: The fundamental fact at this time is the determination to conquer for the sake of the future of Russia, for the sake of a renaissance of our dear country. This is the great purpose which lies at the back of our nation's strength. There are plenty of difficulties in the way endeavoring to prevent the expression of the people's will, but this does not discourage them and they are not moved from their purpose of working steadily for victory. Russia wants to win. The whole nation, beginning with the very humblest of its representatives, knows the price of victory, what victory means and the absolute necessity that victory should be won. Victory, so that the future of Russia may be a great one, this is the vox populi of Russia. The Bourgeois Gazette says: Two years of war has shaken us out of our torpor. The whole of our national organism is now working methodically and unerringly. This work will be our great recompense for our sacrifices and our losses. It will make a new and powerful country of our Russia.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

CANADIAN TROOPS ARE REVIEWED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Remarkable Impression of Alertness and Efficiency Conveyed by Soldiers in March Past

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) HINDHEAD, England—The review of Canadian troops on Hankley Common by Mr. Lloyd George, as mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, may have been slightly less spectacular than peace time reviews, but it was unquestionably much more impressive. Some 10,000 troops marched past the war minister with less than peace time color in their uniform, but conveying a remarkable impression of alertness and efficiency. The men had marched from their camp in the cool of the morning, but the sun shone brightly upon them as they were drawn up at the base of the low hills which fringe the red-heather-carpeted common. Though they had paraded as early as 4 in the morning, and after marching 10 miles, had had to wait two hours for the secretary for war, they appeared to regard the effort as the merest trifle.

Mr. Lloyd George having been received by Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of munitions, the march past began. The men came on erect and vigorous in an apparently unending line, past the secretary of state for war. Marching in half company formation it took an hour and a half for the march past of the Canadians, who hailed from all parts of the dominion from Vancouver to Toronto. The Grenadiers, who came first, were played past to the tune of the British Grenadiers. Then came the Canadian Seaforth Highlanders, who went past to the wail of the bagpipes, and other units followed. The men wore their full accoutrements and from the field kitchens as they were hauled past the saluting base, with their fires alight, came the smell of cooking. The division was ready to march straight on to the battlefield and it was evident that in the matter of equipment they might expect to create the same amazed admiration among French officers as was induced by the equipment of the British army itself.

The review having concluded with the playing of "The Maple Leaf Forever," the officers assembled in a semicircle before the war minister, who then addressed them from his motor car. After expressing his pleasure that his first review was of Canadian troops and congratulating the officers on the appearance of their men, Mr. Lloyd George said: It is a wonderful thing that, in the third year of the war, when our foes are beginning to get exhausted, we should be preparing to pour into the field troops of this quality. It is an inspiring idea; it is a sight that gives confidence. At the beginning of the war we sent 120,000 men as an expeditionary force. It was our conviction at that time that that was the whole contribution the British empire would make. Now Canada alone has sent 120,000 men and she has many more in reserve. That gives hope, that gives confidence, that gives conviction of ultimate victory to us all. Why has Canada done it? She has done it, undoubtedly, in order to stand by the old country in her difficulties. But that is not all. If the old country had got into trouble through her own folly, if she had got into trouble through mere greed of possessions, as has been declared by our foes, out of mere envy of the prosperity of others, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa would not have poured forth their best on our behalf. It is because of the conviction of Canada that the old country, with a chivalry, a reckless chivalry, flung herself into the battle in order to protect the weak and the wronged against the oppressor.

That is why her sons in all parts of the world have stood by her side in this great struggle, and they have come from the rolling prairies of Canada, from the great isles of the southern seas, from Africa's sunny fountains, and India's coral strand, to help Britain in the greatest struggle for human freedom in which she has ever been engaged. And well they have helped us. I am here as a Briton to thank Canada for her contribution in this war. The brilliant description by Sir Max Aitken of the great second battle of Ypres, when you saved Calais, will be read for many a long day in Canada. And we know what you did then. Just as the Rocky Mountains hurl back the storms of the west, so did these heroes in the battle of Ypres break the hurricane of the German fury. They held high the honor of Canada and saved the British army. You have the deep-felt gratitude as well as admiration of every man, woman and child in these islands, and such men as were produced then I am sure you will prove yourselves to be in this struggle. It is a great struggle for freedom, but in this struggle we are federating this great empire for even greater enterprises in the future.

Such as it was before the war it can never be again. It will be one great coherent unit, which will do more in the future to mold and direct the destinies of the world than it has ever done in the past. Ah, as I saw these magnificent battalions march past today I was filled with pride in their prowess, their strength, their promise of what will be done. I know what they will do. I know the victory that they will help to bring to the cause of humanity and freedom, and from the bottom of my heart I congratulate you, Sir (Sir Sam Hughes), who helped to raise them, and I congratulate you who will command them, and in the struggle which



Mr. Lloyd George, secretary of state for war, with Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, reviewing Canadian troops

is in front of you may the Lord of Hosts be with you. I thank you. On the call of the officers, the men gave three rousing cheers for the war minister. After Sir Sam Hughes had congratulated the general commanding and the officers, the men gave three, roaring cheers for that popular soldier followed by a "tiger," the fourth cheer which aims at outdoing in noise the three that have preceded it.

FRENCH SOLDIERS SPEAK IN EDINBURGH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland—On the anniversary of the 4th August, 1914, a large public gathering of citizens, presided over by the lord provost, was held in the Princes street gardens. Two delegates from France, men serving in the French army, addressed the great gathering. Lieutenant Weill at one time sat in the German Reichstag as the representative of the Social Democrats of Metz, in the Lorraine territory occupied by the Germans after the Franco-German war. His sympathies, however, were for the country of his origin, and on the outbreak of war he went over to France and served as interpreter on the staff of the 81st Infantry division of the French army. For this offense he was tried in absence by the German military authorities, and sentence of capital punishment was pronounced. He is at present serving in the intelligence department of the French army. In the course of his speech, Lieutenant Weill said that he had lived in Germany and knew exactly what militarism meant. France had defended herself in the cause of liberty, progress and civilization, and his fellow-countrymen knew that they were fighting for the peace of future generations. The other delegate, Private Cabannes, a native of the south of France, has been a representative of the workers of his country for some years and his visit to Scotland will doubtless enable him to convey correct impressions to the French working classes of the effort which labor is making in Britain. He warned the public not to listen to those rumors which were circulated for the purpose of discouraging both nations. France had proved its vitality and Britain its solemn resolution to put forth every effort. Adolphe Smith acted as interpreter. He has been official interpreter at numerous international gatherings of great importance, and he conveys both the ideas and outlook of a speaker with great ability.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The parliamentary group of the invaded departments has drawn up a protest against "the terrible oppression which the German armies are inflicting on the unhappy populations of these departments, treatment which is a veritable defiance to the human conscience." After having described recent events at Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, the protesters declare that such proceedings will not cause France to vacillate for one moment. But, they continue, the unanimous reprobation of all those who have a home may prevent the cruel invaders from persevering in their atrocious measures. France is generous, but she knows how to punish those who put themselves outside the pale of civilization. We feel certain that the whole world will answer our appeal. It will revolt all the more from German methods when it considers that the fathers of these children are for the most part men who are sacrificing themselves in the defense of the cause of humanity, of the freedom of peoples.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE IS DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The American League to Enforce Peace is discussed by G. Lowes Dickinson in the third of a series of letters addressed to the press on the subject of the preservation of international peace in the future. Deprecating the idea that international disputes must always be settled by recourse to war, he says: There are disputes within a state between social classes and interests, and these are often more serious and more difficult to adjust than disputes between states. Yet we do not infer that civil war is the only way by which they can be adjusted. On the contrary, we recognize the advent of civil war as a failure of society to perform its most essential task, the reconstruction of social institutions and relations by agreement. We ought to be able to regard and to treat international war in the same way. If war seems to us now the natural way of settling disputes between nations, it is because nations are to one another in a condition of armed anarchy. The problem, therefore, is on the one hand, to create and develop institutions for the peaceful settlement of disputes, and generally for the organization of international relations; on the other hand, to diminish, and in the end to abolish, national armaments. But the latter is dependent on the former. For nations will not disarm until they see security against injustice and aggression.

Mr. Dickinson argues that every method of establishing relations between states must ultimately depend upon the sanctity of treaties. In the last resort, he says, everything has to rest on the honor or the self-interest of nations. Outlining the scheme called the American League to Enforce Peace, Mr. Dickinson proceeds: It is proposed that as many states as will—all civilized states being admissible—should agree to refer all their disputes which diplomacy has not been able to settle either, if the case be "justiciable," to an international court of justice for decision, or if it be not justiciable, to a council of conciliation for investigation and report. Any state taking hostile measures in defiance of this agreement is to be treated by the rest as a common enemy and met by concerted measures of coercion. It is not proposed that the states shall be bound by treaty to accept either the decision of the court or the recommendations of the council. So that, in the last resort, recourse to war remains open without breach of treaty.

Indicating the principal ways in which such an arrangement would serve the cause of peace, the letter continues: First, it would give a clear definition of an aggressor. An aggressor would be a state making war without first having recourse to the machinery for peaceable settlement provided in the treaty. There could be no mistake about this. And any such state would be deprived of the principal source of moral strength in war—the belief of its people in the justice of their cause.

Secondly, the risks to be taken by any state waging war would be so formidable that they would hardly be encountered. Anybody must agree to this who holds that in 1914 the Germans would not have risked war had they firmly anticipated that they would have England against them. If the league proposed included all the great powers, any state proposing

war in defiance of the agreement would have to anticipate meeting the world in arms. What state, even the most reckless, would do that, merely to avoid submitting its cause to an international tribunal?

Thirdly, the delay, the investigation, and the public report, followed by discussion throughout the world, would enable a genuine public opinion to form on the questions involved. It would be a very strong measure for any state to go to war in defiance of the award of the court or the recommendations of the council. And if any state did so—as it might do without breach of treaty—it would hardly find allies and might easily find a combination against it.

Fourthly, the formation of such a league would facilitate that agreed reduction of armaments which economic considerations will in any case render imperative. For the powers adhering to such a league would have to keep one another informed of the strength of their armaments and to take joint counsel on the matter, since in certain contingencies they would have to take action together. Moreover, for their common purpose, the only necessary condition would be that their joint armaments should be strong enough to meet an aggressive attack from some one of their members who might break the agreement. This, at least, would be the case in the most favorable contingency—that is, if all the great powers were included in the league. Such a condition would be far more favorable to the joint reduction of armaments by agreement than the division of the world into two armed camps as before the war. To look forward to the continuance of that division after and to a continuance of the rivalry in armaments is to look forward to financial anarchy in every country. "Si vis pacem para bellum" is a maxim finally discredited by events. The new way must be trod if civilization is to be saved.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—Albert Thomas, undersecretary of state for war, recently inspected the munition works at Lyons and afterwards addressed the men and women workers. He said that during the past months there had been some slight misunderstandings with regard to those who were working at home as compared with those fighting at the front, and it had been hinted that the former were not giving the latter all the support they might, and that there had been some slackness. Such insinuations had been disproved by the splendid advance which was taking place at the front, and which had only been rendered possible by the magnificent supply of munitions. Thanks to the abundance of ammunition, villages had been taken without costly assault. He instanced one, which had been occupied by the Germans only a few moments before, being entered in triumph by a French brigade that was almost intact. In the hour of victory the soldiers were filled with gratitude to the workers in the factories who had made it possible for them to achieve such great success with insignificant loss, and they had asked M. Thomas to express their gratitude to the men and women in the munition works. M. Thomas concluded with an earnest appeal to them to continue their labors in the face of all difficulties, reminding them that the future of their country depended upon their efforts, and that they were being prepared for the higher tasks that awaited them in contributing to the grandeur of the nation in time of peace, after the final victory and independence of France had been secured.

RUSSIA TOPIC AT CAMBRIDGE MEETING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CAMBRIDGE, England—The Cambridge summer meeting, which was held recently, did much to intensify the development of that growing understanding of Russia which has marked the past few months in the United Kingdom. The note struck by Lord Robert Cecil in his opening address was continued by the distinguished lecturers who spoke on different phases of Russian life, and as a whole the meeting was highly successful in achieving its object.

Dr. Frere, who has lectured both in Moscow and Petrograd, gave the first of a series of three lectures on the Russian Church. He dealt with the establishment of Christianity in Russia and the conversion of St. Olga and St. Vladimir.

Following this, Dr. Fitzpatrick, vice-chancellor of the University, presided at a lecture by Dr. Vinogradoff, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford. This was the first of two lectures on the political elements of Russia, and the audience showed by the applause which followed it a sense of the debt which English scholarship owes to the country which has given to Oxford a man of such profound learning and intellectual force.

Professor Vinogradoff pointed out that a powerful monarchy is rooted in the traditions of Russia and is intended to give unity to an empire containing a variety of elements. Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great laid down the governing factors of the monarchical system which is still the mainspring of the state. Monarchy must have a machinery and both Ivan and Peter found a difficulty in forming this machinery. From the system gradually developed has grown the present bureaucratic machinery of government. It is a result of those 400 years when the Tsars of Moscow were consolidating Russia against its foreign foes.

There is a growing tendency in modern states, said the professor, for the state to interfere more and more in social life, and he illustrated this point from recent English legislation, such as the old age pension act, the compulsory insurance act and the like, which necessitate the creation of a host of officials. The important thing is not to get rid of officials, but to make them better. He showed the excellence of the work done by Russian officials with high ideals, such as Nikolai Milutin, Rashtovskoff and others.

After having emphasized these matters, he criticized some of the methods of centralized bureaucracy as practiced under Tolstol and Plehve. As for the share of the intellectuals in political evolution, it was rendered difficult, by the fact that Russian civilization came from two sources, East and West. Progress was, however, made by them with great rapidity in literature and also in politics. Professor Vinogradoff drew a contrast between the idealists of the thirties and forties and the appeal of Bielinski and Turgenev. In conclusion he emphasized the improvements made by recent legislation.

M. PAINLEVE SPEAKS ON THE CALL OF THE RIGHT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—At the Mansion House meeting held under the auspices of the Fight for Right Movement, which was referred to in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, M. Painlevé the French minister of public instruction and inventions delivered an eloquent speech. The occasion was the second anniversary of Britain's declaration of war, and M. Painlevé said: In celebrating this anniversary you celebrate the greatest deed that your country has accomplished in the course of its glorious history; in commemorating this deed under the banner of "The Fight for the Right," you are affirming at the same time the ideal and the unshakable will of the allied nations. To fight for right is the watchword of us all. At the outset of the war we represented right against might. Today, now that our immense resources are assembled and coordinated, we are the might of right.

The balance of fate, hesitating long, swings already and will swing further every day to the side of the good cause. Every day upon every front the pressure upon Germany and her accomplices becomes more formidable. From Russia the inexhaustible reservoir of dauntless soldiers, new armies are springing up whose intrepidity dashes all obstacles aside. Italy has chastised the insolent offensive of her age-long invaders. In the Balkans, side by side with the allied forces the Serbian army, supposed to be destroyed, the Serbian army, exiled, but surviving, trembles with impatience on the threshold of its devastated fatherland.

And while Verdun stands inviolate after supporting six months of incredible assaults, while our victorious vigil guards that sacred citadel, here are your own millions of men entering in their turn into the furnace of war. It is not only the silent, but sovereign watch of your fleets upon the oceans, it is not only your financial and industrial power that you bring to aid the Allies; it is all your sons that you are throwing upon the continent into this supreme struggle.

Speaking of the rally of the men of the British empire M. Painlevé said: These men heard across the world the cry of outraged humanity. Canadians and men of Newfoundland, bronzed men from Africa, where the continent turns its cape towards the other pole, dauntless Australians, New Zealanders, men of New South Wales, from the Antipodes—all these have wished to take part in this vast and terrible fete. At the call of duty springing forward together, not one missing, the free dominions beyond the seas have answered: Present!

It is this imperious call of the right, tolerating neither half-way devotion nor half-way courage, which little but heroic Belgium obeyed in the tragic night when she sacrificed herself and her magnanimous King rather than accept safety at the cost of shame and of complicity.

It is this imperious call of the Right which loyal England obeyed when she rose as one man at the sound of the tearing of a scrap of paper; and when the German chancellor anxiously inquired what would be the cost of keeping her signature valid, she answered without hesitation and without fear, "No matter what the cost."

It is the imperious call of the Right which thrilled the crowd at the foot of the Capitol on that never-to-be-forgotten evening of May, 1915, when the poet d'Annunzio adjured Italy not to be dragged into vile bargaining, but to follow in the heavens the flight of the Roman Eagle.

And it is the same imperious call of the Right which from the first day drew Russia and France to the side of outraged Serbia. France did not want war, England did not want war, none of the allied nations wanted war. The aspiration of every one of them was for a better organization of humanity where assassination would be forbidden and suppressed between its nations as forbidden and suppressed between individuals. In

peace they were waging war against war. They are waging it today, sword in hand, and it is their duty to wage it to the end.

In vain Germany, now that her blow has failed, bewails in hypocrisy the calamities she has let loose upon the world, and tries to throw upon others the responsibility for fresh slaughter. It is she who willed, premeditated, and declared war, it is she who has waged it with organized callousness, with systematic methods of bloodthirsty terrorism, it is she who has repeatedly committed affronts upon the conscience of humanity as well as individual murders, falsely claiming the authority of law, such as those of Miss Edith Cavell or Captain Fryatt. It is she who has renewed, and, indeed, extended on her own "colossal" scale the massacres and robberies of those great devastators whose name has remained execrated through the centuries.

Gentlemen, we have often found ourselves in conflict in the course of our history. When we were disputing with each other for the honor of civilizing new islands and new continents and of assuming what Kipling has called "the white man's burden," in north and south, in east and west, we filled the world with the noise of our combats. But our own wars resembled that which German Kultur forces upon us today only as an honorable duel resembles a nocturnal ambush. Our own wars were humane and chivalrous. We did not kill the fallen wounded, we did not murder women and children, we did not hit below the belt, we did not poison the air men breathe. It is those battles valiantly fought on both sides, which have made us able to bear the supreme test which fate had in store for us.

Today by land and sea our armies are one. The same generosity animates them and not a brutal lust of conquest, of seizure or of domination; the same breath of humanity and justice spreads their united flags. Their heroic exploits are not to subjugate, but to liberate. Since together we shall have made Right triumph in the greatest and most just of wars, since, victorious, it will be our duty to preserve this as the law of nations, all the centuries of the future shall never separate us again.

CONSULAR SERVICE REFORM ADVOCATED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—A deputy, Henry Lémery, writes to the *Matin* advocating the thorough reform of the French consular service. It is very badly needed, he says, and has been discussed for the last 35 years. In 1891 M. Ribot insisted that consuls should have a professional education derived from studies made in the principal industrial and commercial centers of the country. But the reform was never carried out. In 1896 premiums on length of service were introduced, but in 1906 they were abolished.

One of the first demands of M. Lémery is that the consuls should have a commercial education. They should have been attached for at least two years to consulates in some of the French commercial centers. These consulates in French cities are part of M. Lémery's scheme. He demands that they should be established at Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes, Rouen, in order that there should exist direct relations between French consuls abroad and French manufacturers. M. Lémery also insists on the necessity for more adequate salaries in the consular service in order that consuls may be able to take their place socially as the representatives of France. If we wish men to do their work well, he says, let us provide them with the means to do it. My proposal, he continues, includes the division of the world into five consular zones in which consular agents will be placed according to their linguistic knowledge and capacities. These are just the broad lines of a modest reform which would provide the country with experienced representatives having a thorough knowledge of the productions of our various centers, knowing the language of the country in which they live and the commercial interests which it is their duty to facilitate and encourage.

The
**Coward
Shoe**

Flotsam and Jetsam

As flotsam and jetsam follow the wake of the ship, so imitators always follow originators.

There is only one Coward Shoe. All others, claiming to be such, are simply the flotsam and jetsam that follow and wallow in its wake.

Dealers are warned that any use of the name COWARD on footwear will be proceeded against as provided by statute.

JAMES S. COWARD, 282-274 Greenwich St., New York (NEAR WARREN STREET)

Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalogue

LARGE MARKET FOR U. S. GOODS IN RUSSIA SEEN

European Manager of Big American Shoe Company Tells of Opportunities He Expects Will Appear After the War

The demand for American manufactures by Russia and other European nations will be as great if not greater with the close of the present war, in the opinion of John George Simon, the European manager of a large American shoe company, who is now in this city.

Mr. Simon has been in Russia for nearly two years and last winter with Fred Keen of Chicago, another shoe agent, was detained for six days in Moscow by the Russian government, but later released and apologized.

"The Russians have a genuine affection for the people of America," says Mr. Simon. "They admire American activity, and the grasp of the American business men on the commerce of the world and of the world's necessities. The Russians earnestly hope and believe that the Americans will take their place in all lines of trade in their country, and the people are expecting that the Americans will open banks, establish agencies for all lines of goods, and take an active part in the development of Russia."

"The recent loan of \$50,000,000 to the Russian Imperial government by the National City Bank of New York has created a most favorable impression, and from all sides, both official and otherwise, I have heard words of commendation, and expressions of great friendliness."

"The National City Bank has just received its charter and will soon open its first branch in Petrograd."

"The United States has been very fortunate in its ambassadors to Russia during the past quarter of a century, and of those largely instrumental in establishing the present kindly attitude of the Russian people toward America, were Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston and David B. Francis of St. Louis, the present American ambassador."

"Mr. Guild enjoyed not only the full confidence of the Russians, but he did more than any of his predecessors in creating the present favorable feeling. I have no hesitation in saying that in Mr. Francis, the United States government has one of the most accomplished diplomats in Europe. Not only has he obtained a remarkable grasp on the duties of the office, but he is a man of wide business and financial experience which is making him invaluable to the business interests of his country."

"It would be a mistake, in my opinion, for American merchants to try to push the sale of raw material in Russia, when there is and will be such a demand for the manufactured product. The same might be said of American trade in every country, where the American article is being brought into prominence, and where it should stand upon its merits. Americans should utilize their own people to convert the raw material into the finished product, before sending manufactures abroad."

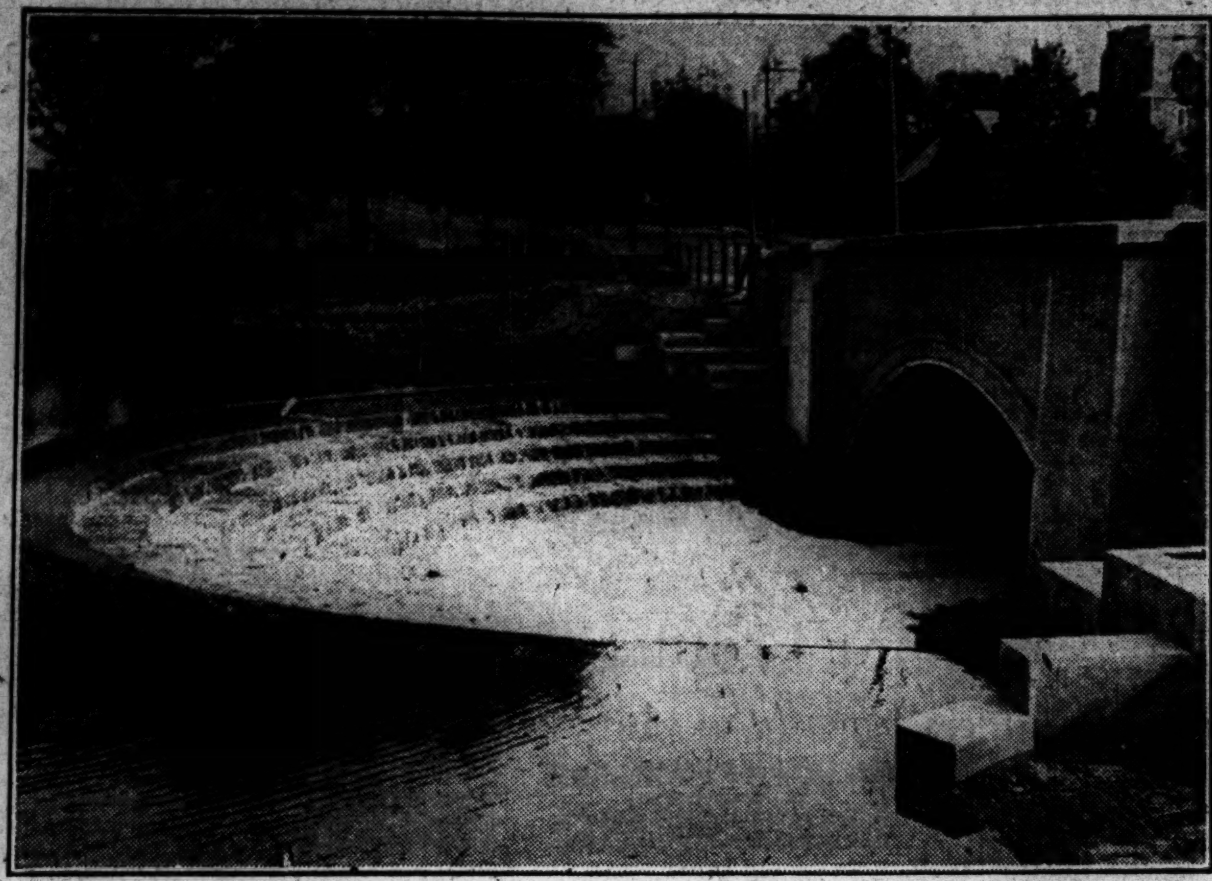
With regard to the recent edict of the Russian government, fixing a maximum price of shoes, Mr. Simon said: "In my opinion the maximum price will be slightly raised within a short time in order that the country's own shoe factories which are rapidly being closed down, may be reopened. The Shkrobhut Manufacturing Company of Petrograd, is one of the largest in the country, having 200 retail stores in various parts of the empire. With the announcement of the maximum price of shoes the Shkrobhut company immediately began to close down these stores, and only half of them remain open. Realizing that the maximum price would result in a shortage of shoes, the people flocked to the shoe shops when the edict was first announced and before it went into effect. In several places the line of people anxious to buy shoes was so long, that soldiers had to be called out to maintain order."

Another contemplated law which is arousing considerable discussion is that which compels merchants to sell all goods at cost price plus 20 per cent, the margin to include everything in the way of handling, advertising, and merchants' profits.

Of course all these trade laws will in time be adjusted, for the Russian government's policy is to do everything to encourage the economic industries of the country.

All Russian merchants who are furnishing supplies to the government are being paid in rubles, which today are worth about 31 cents. These merchants immediately exchange their rubles for Russian government notes which are selling for 95 and permitting the rubles to remain in the banks. On the other hand, some foreign merchants sold goods in Russia before or at the beginning of the war on the basis of a ruble, and being forbidden to take large amounts of money out of the country, obtained foreign exchange in Petrograd or Moscow with some foreign banking house, having headquarters in those cities. This enabled these American merchants to collect their cash in Copenhagen, Stockholm, or New York. Other foreign merchants are content to let their cash remain in Russia and being paid on a basis of the present selling rubles, they are letting their money remain on interest, in the belief that the value of the ruble will appreciate with the close of hostilities, and that they will reap additional profit.

"People in the United States, who have made fortunes through the increase



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Dam at the Main street bridge in Winchester

WINCHESTER TO CELEBRATE ITS IMPROVEMENTS

Public Utilities Inaugurated in Massachusetts Town in the Past Three Years Have Cost Over \$300,000

In the value of manufactured goods by reason of the war, little realize the wealth that has poured into the neutral countries of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Before the war in the Norwegian shipping port of Bergen there were only six men who could say that their incomes through the merchant marine reached a yearly total of 1,000,000 kroner, or \$300,000.

According to the official Norwegian income tax sheets issued a few months ago, there were in 1915 in Bergen, 70 business men rated as having incomes of 1,000,000 kroner, in other words there are more than a hundred merchants in one city of Norway worth more than a million dollars, and 70 worth more than \$600,000, reckoning their incomes on a 5 per cent basis.

"These Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Dutch do not believe that they are going to be overtaken by a wave of business depression with the close of the war, neither do they think that the people of the warring nations hold any animosity towards them because of the wealth which they have accumulated during the period of hostilities. So it seems to me that the business men of the United States should have little fear of the attitude of foreign nations; on the other hand, if the American business man deals fairly with his neighbors, does not seek exorbitant profits and will have confidence in the worth of his own goods, he will be more welcomed in the foreign markets after the war than he is today."

EXTRAVAGANCE IN ADVERTISING HALTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Several oil companies operating from here and from points in Kansas exploiting the Kansas oil fields, have received letters from W. F. Benson, state bank commissioner in charge of the enforcement of the Kansas "Blue Sky" law, telling them that the extravagant advertising indulged in by them must be stopped or their permits to sell stock would be revoked.

The action was taken by the bank commissioner following a conference with the state charter board. Some of the phrases objected to were "millions made in a night," "a field of diamonds," and others equally extravagant. Reference was made also to successful enterprises so that a reader might think that the figures applied to the undeveloped properties that were advertised.

BAR GIVES HONOR TO UTAH SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Private right in the United States suffers from administration, President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University told the American Bar Association at its closing session. "The result of our investigation," he said, "would seem to be that although under the American law individuals may be more than amply protected in their rights against unconstitutional legislative action, they are very largely left to the tender mercies of administrative discretion in the case not only of their privileges but as well the rights recognized as theirs by the constitutional bill of rights. American law has not as yet devised effective remedies against administrative discretion." Dr. Goodnow advises a school for the study of independence. United States Senator George Sutherland of Utah was elected president and the other officers were reelected.

FRAMINGHAM RECRUITS LEAVE CAMP WHITNEY, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Approximately 400 recruits for the national guard commands of this state left the mobilization camp here Friday afternoon and today are well on their way to the Texas border. They left on a dozen tourist and baggage cars, furnished by the Boston & Albany railroad and are under the command of First Lieutenant William Simonson of the twenty-third New York regiment, national guard. Their destination is El Paso. About 35 men are left in the camp here. It is expected that the camp will be closed shortly.

On Saturday, Sept. 9, Winchester, Mass., will celebrate improvements of public utilities—waterways, roads and bridges and buildings of the town—made in the past three years at a cost of more than \$300,000. This day has been set aside as "Improvement day," and preparations are going on apace under the direction of committees composed of citizens of the town.

The program will begin early in the afternoon at the new playground in Winchester Highlands, built by the city, and the ceremonies here will be in the nature of an inauguration, as it will mark the official opening and dedication of the eight-acre field. Sports and folk dances by the children, a baseball game between two Winchester teams, an exhibit by the boy scouts of the town, and a concert by the Salem Cadet band, will occupy the afternoon session.

Proceeding over the route along which the improvements are laid, the celebration will move almost to the other end of the town in the form of a procession, in which every one will take part. When Manchester field is reached, a playground developed by the town, though purchased from them by the state, the program will be continued with fireworks and another band concert.

Among the improvements made in Winchester in these past three years, or within the period during which George T. Davidson has been chairman of the board of selectmen, outside of minor up-keep work, the most important has probably been the purchase of mill rights for many miles along the Aberjona river, which runs through the center of the town, and the dredging and clearing up of its waters, with the cooperation of the Metropolitan park department. These waters will all be brightly illuminated on the evening of the celebration with lanterns of many colors, and a canoe parade will be one of the features of the day. These illuminations will begin at Wedgemere and continue beyond the center of Winchester proper, extending in all for two or three miles.

The cost of these water rights to the town was about \$87,000, and with them they secure also the title to all land beneath, and to a certain distance on each side of the river. Paths are being completed all along the stream, and another one of Winchester's improvements, a road connecting the north end of the town with Winchester square, runs along its bank.

This road, more than half a mile in length, was built through what was formerly swamp land, and terminated an argument which lasted in the board of selectmen for more than 36 years, as to whether or not the land was sufficiently solid to support the foundation of a road, without requiring 50 or 60 feet of filling. There had always been some one on the board to put forth this objection to the plan for thus linking these two sections of the town. The parade from the Highlands to the center will pass over this road, formally opening it for traffic.

A new fire and police building, completed about a year ago, built at a cost of \$85,000, is among the improvements taken in by the celebration. It is a model of up-to-date efficiency, with every necessity and convenience imaginable, and in the fire house is found the most modern of apparatus.

Manchester field, where the greater part of the actual program of the day will be held, has cost the town in the neighborhood of \$90,000, but today, one finds there every imaginable playground device to be had on the market. There is a grassy baseball diamond, there are swings, sand boxes, the river, pe-saws and a running track, a combined gymnasium and sport field.

Two bridges, near the center of the town, cross the Aberjona river on Main and Waterford streets. These are of the latest reinforced concrete construction,

serviceable as well as ornamental in design, and were built at a cost of about \$15,000 apiece.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the big affair are James J. Fitzgerald, general chairman; James Hinds, town engineer, chairman of the lighting committee; George Barbaro, chairman of fireworks; Charles A. Lane of the park board, chairman of music; Theodore P. Wilson, chairman of publicity; H. F. Dearborn, chairman of sports; John F. O'Connor, chairman of the parade; Charles S. Tenney, chairman of the canoe parade; Thurston Pond, of the Winchester planning board, chairman of the finance committee.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Friday:

Navy Orders
Commander B. B. Bierer, detached works William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15, to Asiatic station via October transport; Lieut.-Commander E. S. Jackson, detached Illinois, inspector of ordnance at works William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; Lieut.-Commander T. R. Kurtz, detached naval academy, Sept. 2, to Illinois as executive officer; Lieut. Gerard Bradford, detached works Midvale Steel Company, to works Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn; Lieut. E. H. Berry, detached Milwaukee, to duty in connection with fitting out the L-6 and duty on board when commissioned.

The Marietta has been ordered placed out of commission.

Army Orders
Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. George W. England, infantry. First Lieut. Edgar S. Gorrell, aviation officer, will repair to Washington for the purpose of consultation. By direction of the President, First Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, eighth cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Carolina college of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived: Aylwin, Balch, Conyngham, Cummings, Cushing, Tucker, at Norfolk; Birmingham, Cassin, Porter, Wadsworth, at Hampton Roads; Chicago, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, at Philadelphia; L-1, L-3, L-4, at New London; Nanshan, at Bremerton; Nashville, Salem, at Tampico; Neptune, at Veracruz; Winslow, at Newport.
Sailed: Benham, Sampson, Newport to sea; G-4, Nicholson, New York yard for trials; Whipple, LaPaz for Topobampo.

PORT STATISTICS SHOW INCREASE

Port statistics for August, issued today, show that 101 steamers, 23 schooners, one motorship, and one tug arrived here during August from overseas ports, Canada and the tropics. Of this number 88 flew the British flag, 21 American, nine Norwegian, five Danish, one Italian, one Greek, and one Russian. Forty-eight saloon, 245 cabin, 1261 steerage, three towaways, and 219 hostlers arrived here during the month from other countries. During August of last year, 107 steamers and 16 schooners arrived.

SALE OF PROPERTY SOUGHT

Seeking the sale of the property of the corporation, now in the hands of a receiver, the Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee, has filed a bill of complaint against the Eastern Steamship Corporation in the federal district court. The corporation and the receivers both filed answers, admitting the facts and assenting to the sale. The trust company says it has received no money on the bond and wants payment on the principal and interest.

SUFFRAGISTS WILL CONVENE

The convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., as scheduled, Sept. 6 to 10, according to a telegram received last night by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, acting chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the national president. Because of the proposed railroad strike some doubt had been expressed as to the holding of the convention.

CONFERENCE OF CHINESE CLOSES WITH A DINNER

Eastern Section of Students Alliance Inaugurates New Officers at Final Session at Phillips Andover Academy

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ANDOVER, Mass.—The eastern section of the Chinese Students Alliance, which has been meeting at Phillips academy since Aug. 24, closed its twelfth annual conference Friday night with a dinner at which speeches were made by delegates and guests and officers elected for the coming year were inaugurated.

Just what the results of the conference are to be and what effect it is to have upon the careers of 200 Chinese students who attended, are of course, speculation. The delegates seemed to be at one on the decision that adequate preparation in some form is necessary for China, and this question, in the opinion of many, was the keynote of the whole session.

On the matter of the political reconstruction most of the leaders took up and laid emphasis on the constructive side and made many interesting recommendations as to how better government is to be established in their country.

In opening the dinner which closed the conference last night Loy Chang of Princeton, the toastmaster, said it was hopeful that the Chinese were planning better things for their country in a time of trouble and distress. The first speaker was T. T. Wong, the educational director in the United States who is in charge of the students here under the indemnity arrangement between China and the United States. He said he would take the opportunity to touch upon the practical side of life in China. National defense, he said, was not only a question of an army and a navy, but also was related to education and industry. He pointed out China's preparations in this direction, stating that some 98 per cent of the students educated here are taking up professional and technical subjects. Young men are being sent to the United States to specialize in the various branches. The Chinese students, said Mr. Wong, are mentally well equipped for work in the mother country, but in the past many of them have lacked the practical experience so necessary to successful service. To remedy this condition he had recommended service in American factories for the young men after they have completed their studies in the universities.

The educational director took up the methods used in the silk and other industries in China and pointed out where the Chinese are behind their Japanese neighbors in adopting up-to-date methods in important branches of trade. In spite of the fact that China's method of preparing exports are out of date, he remarked, he has seen no Chinese student in this country specializing with a view of improvement. On account of the old methods still used in China, her exports had fallen behind in most of the important markets of the world. In the silk trade China finds herself behind Japan. This latter country is also ahead of China, he said, in many new industries such as leather and glass making and dyestuff manufacture.

In connection with the development of her industries China must have a better banking system than at present. In this respect she is also led by her Japanese neighbor, he said.

Dr. Wong said that on a recent visit to China he was struck by the great masses of unfortunate people who gather at the railway stations and he asked himself the question, "Why do we not take steps to educate these masses?"

The education of the masses of China, he continued, is a gigantic task but it is not an impossible one. In this work the students who are now in America will be able to assist, for when they return to China they are not to labor there in their own interests but on behalf of the people. The speaker remarked that the present conference was the result of hard work and cooperation, and he hoped that in later years in China the present students would cooperate as fully in their greater work.

"Let us resolve," closed Dr. Wong, "that when we return to China we will work together, and then we cannot fail."

Miss Mabel Lee, secretary to the alliance, made a brief address in which she said that the alliance as a whole must feel proud of the eastern section's performance at Andover. When Chinese have such a spirit as was shown during the conference, she said, the future of China cannot be otherwise than full of hope.

Other speakers were Dr. U. Y. Yen, director of education for provincial and central government Chinese students; K. Y. Mok, the retiring section chairman; T. V. Soong, the conference chairman, who mentioned the need of preparedness and political reorganization and who declared that he would regard the conference as a waste of time and money unless these problems have, as a result of it, received the attention of the students.

John N. Cole, formerly speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, said China is beginning to realize the tremendous importance of the "get together" spirit. He also expressed the greetings of the town of Andover. Brief addresses by Dr. W. P. Wei and F. Chang, the new section chairman, closed the program.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

SALE—Tuesday Upholsteries

Chandler & Co. have been fortunate in securing, at large discounts, rich tapestries, damasks, cretonnes, etc., from the surplus stocks of several noted importers and interior decorators.

The goods will be sold at savings in proportion to the discounts at which they were bought, despite the great advance in the market for drapery materials.

No values need be stated in the items below. Simply compare our prices with those asked for the same qualities at other stores.

Examples of the Low Prices:

29½ yds. Linen Taffeta Block Print.....	Special 2.00
8½ yds. Imported Printed Velvet.....	Special 1.25
24 yds. Two-Tone Green Armure.....	Special 2.00
16 yds. Blue Cotton Tapestry.....	Special 1.25
7 yds. Dione Drapery.....	Special 2.50
34½ yds. Imported Cotton Tapestry.....	Special 1.50

Tapestries from England—3.00 to 3.75 Yard

Original values are much more

For draperies and furniture coverings these fine wool tapestries are unsurpassed—Many of the designs are after the old tapestries of Europe—the qualities are magnificent—All 50 inches wide.

16½ yds. Satin Damask.....	Special 2.25
5½ yds. Wool Imported Tapestry.....	Special 3.75
9½ yds. Dione Tapestry.....	Special 2.50
42½ yds. Two-Tone Drapery.....	Special 1.75
31½ yds. Jasper Damask.....	Special .75
Tapestry Squares.....	Special .50 and .75

Imported Madras—40 and 45 in. Wide

Prices 35c, 55c, 75c yd.

One of the most important offerings of madras yard goods ever made by Chandler & Co. The lot consists of two-tone effects, tapestry designs and light chamber patterns, also all-over designs. Regularly priced much higher.

17½ yds. Cotton Tapestry.....	Special 1.25
9 yds. Moire Damask.....	Special 3.00
19½ yds. Shadow Cretonne, 50-in.....	Special 2.25
26½ yds. Imported Block Print.....	Special 1.50
24½ yds. Cotton Velvet, 27-in.....	Special .75

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Prints, 25c to 45c Yard FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE

They are quite unusual, many from old blocks, and colors very effective—patterns quite exclusive. The lot consists of many hundreds of yards purchased from a New York interior decorator at a large discount.

Curtains, 2.25

Simple, attractive curtains, hand-drawn, double-tie stitch; heavy, two-ply thread scrim; 3½-inch hem; in both white and beige.

Curtains, 3.00

Heavy, two-ply scrim, double-tie stitch drawn work. Grecian corners and double border effect, white and beige. Excellent values at the price.

Special Values—Smaller Sizes in

Oriental Rugs

As in upholstery, special purchases in Oriental Rugs enable Chandler & Co. to offer choice pieces at considerably under present values. Quality guaranteed by Chandler & Co.

Examples of the low prices in moderate-sized rugs:

Medium Sizes	Hall Rugs
Specialty Priced	About 6x9 Size
2 Yarus, 7.3x4.8.....	Sizes in great demand for halls and small rooms and difficult to secure. Chandler & Co. are fortunate in having a good assortment of the finest of weaves, such as Rajah, Mirs, Indo-Chinese, Laristans, etc.
1 Antique Strip, 11.5x3.6.....	\$75, \$100 to \$135
4 Kurdistans, good vals.....	Splendid values at the prices.
7 Guenjes, fine quality.....	
3 Camels' Hair Kurds.....	
6 Mosuls, heavy quality.....	
15 Daghestans and Shirvans.....	

India Druggists

A large assortment, in room size, small and medium size, and hall and stair strips. Reversible, durable, attractive designs. Prices from 1.25 to 38.50.

Scotch Rugs

Purchased at very low figure, from a noted interior decorator, and now marked below today's regular import price. Sizes 6x9 to 12x18.6. Prices 12.75 to 42.50.

Unusual Opportunities in

Blankets—Sheets

Since Chandler & Co. placed orders last year prices have advanced very sharply. The blankets will be marked in this sale at much below current prices for like qualities.

White Single Bed, special.....	4.50
White Single Bed, special.....	5.50
Double Bed Size, special.....	6.75
Blankets, 60x90 in., special.....	7.25
Blankets, 70x90 in., special.....	8.75
Blankets, 78x90 in., special.....	8.75
Plaids, 60x80 in., special.....	4.25
Plaids, 66x80 in., special.....	4.50
Plaids, 70x80 in., special.....	6.00

Double Bed Blankets—Pink, blue and yellow borders. Also some all white. Specially priced.....4.75

Cotton Sheets

Hemmed, 63x99 in.....	.77
Hemmed, 63x108 in.....	.82
Hemmed, 72x99 in.....	.83
Hemmed, 72x108 in.....	.85
Hemmed, 81x99 in.....	.89
Hemmed, 90x108 in.....	1.00

Bed Spreads

Satin Damask Spreads, double bed size, scalloped cut corners. Worth more than.....3.50
Damask Bed Sets, full size beds. Special at 4.95 and 6.95

JORDAN
MARSH
COMPANY

Tuesday Marks the Beginning of Our Annual After-Labor-Day Sale of New Fall Merchandise

JORDAN
MARSH
COMPANY

At 20% to 50% Under Present Replacement Values
A Sale That Is New England Wide in Interest and an Occasion When the Matter of Economy Looms Large

Practically Every Section of the Store Contributes Its Quota of Seasonable Merchandise at Much Below the Regular Prices
There Isn't a Household in All New England That Cannot Profit from the Economies Offered Here
Read Every Item—Remember, There Are Hundreds of Others Equally as Attractive That Are Not Listed Below

Furs

Plain Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), 40 inch, extra fine	85.00
Plain Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), 45 inch, extra fine	115.00
Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), 42 inch, extra full box, beautifully lined	150.00
Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), 45 inch, skunk collar	150.00
Blended Muskrat Coats very full 45 inch	60.00
Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 inch, dark skins	80.00
Women's Raccoon Coats, new full model	90.00
Women's Silver Wombat Coats, 45 inch, with belt	125.00
Dark Natural Raccoon Sets, double animal scarf, round muff	60.00
Natural Raccoon Sets round muff, double scarf	30.00
Black Fox Sets, double animal scarf, round muff, with paws	18.50
BattleShip Gray Wolf Sets animal scarf, round muff	20.00
Black Lynx Sets, double fur, animal scarf, round muff	45.00
	35.00

Costumes

Serge Dresses	10.75
Serge Dresses five styles	15.00
Satin Afternoon Dresses	15.00
Serge Dresses, with plaid silk	18.50
Satin Afternoon Dresses	21.50
Charmeuse Afternoon Dresses	25.00
Creme Afternoon Dresses	29.50

Women's Silk Blouses

Crepe de Chine Blouses	2.95
Georgette Blouses, lace trimmed, white and flesh	3.95
Georgette and Crepe de Chine Blouses, in white and flesh and suit shades	3.95
Net Blouses, trimmed with val. lace	5.00
Suit Blouses of Embroidered Georgette combined with satin	5.75
Stripe Satin and Taffeta Blouses, dark colorings	5.00
Georgette Blouses, suit shades	7.95
High-grade Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Georgette Blouses	11.50, 13.50
Crepe de Chine Blouses, in extra sizes	3.95

Negliges, Bath Robes, Kimonos

Eiderdown and Blanket Bath Robes	3.95
Beacon Blanket Bath Robe	2.95
Embroidered Plain Crepe Kimono	1.25
Figured and Plain Crepe Kimonos	1.95
Box Loom Crepe Kimono, silk trimmed	1.95
Silk Muslin Kimono	2.95
Cheney Silk Poppy Kimono	2.95
Corduroy Lounging Robe	4.95
Crepe de Chine Kimono	2.50
Embroidered Albatross Negligee, coat style	4.95
Crepe de Chine Negligee	4.95
Crepe de Chine Negligee	9.75
Chiffon and Georgette Crepe Negligee	12.50
Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe Negligee	16.50
Crepe de Chine Dressing Sack	19.75
Crepe de Chine Dressing Sack	3.95
Crepe de Chine Dressing Sack	5.75

Cotton Underwear

Covers and Drawers	39¢
Covers and Drawers, lace and hampburg	50¢
Covers and Drawers, fine nainsook	69¢
Covers and Drawers, fancy trimmings	1.00
Nightgowns, round neck, fancy yoke	1.50
Nightgowns, round neck, high and V neck	1.00
Nightgowns	1.50
Nightgowns	1.95
Nightgowns	1.95
Nightgowns	3.95
Combinations	69¢
Combinations	1.00
Chemises, envelope and straight, trimmed yokes	1.95
Chemises, envelope and straight, fancy yokes	1.00
Chemises, envelope and straight	1.95
Chemises, envelope and straight	1.95
Skirts	1.50
Skirts	1.95
Skirts	2.95
Skirts, nainsook body, deep flounce	1.95
Skirts, nainsook body, deep lace and ribbon flounce	2.95
Extra Sizes	3.95
Covers and Drawers, extra size	50¢
Covers, Drawers and Gowns, extra size	79¢
Gowns, Envelope Chemises and Skirts, extra size	1.00
Gowns and Skirts extra size	1.00
Gowns and Skirts, extra size, fine nainsook and trimmings	1.50
Camisoles, silk and lace	1.95
Camisoles, crepe de Chine	69¢
Envelope Chemises, crepe de Chine	89¢
Gowns and Envelope Chemises, crepe de Chine	2.95
Gowns and Envelope Chemises, all silk	3.95
Gowns, crepe de Chine	4.65, 6.75, 8.75

Silk Petticoats

Taffeta Silk Petticoats	2.95
Taffeta Silk Petticoats, black and color	3.95
Taffeta Silk Petticoats, deep flounce	5.00
Fancy Silk Petticoats, evening shades	5.95

Philippine Underwear

Philippine Gowns, hand scalloped and embroidered	1.95
Philippine Gowns, all hand made and emb'd.	2.65
Philippine Gowns, fine hand needlework	3.50, 4.65, 5.50

Linens

Pattern Tablecloths:—	
2 x2 yards	3.00
2 x2 yards	4.00
2 x2 1/2 yards	5.00
2 x2 1/2 yards	5.50
2 x2 1/2 yards	7.00
2 x2 1/2 yards	7.00
2 x2 1/2 yards	5.00
71-inch Table Damask, per yard	6.00
72-inch Table Damask, per yard	1.00
72-inch Fine Double Satin Damask, per yard	1.25
Napkins, satin damask	2.25
Napkins, satin damask	3.00
Napkins, satin damask	4.50
36-inch Cloth, fine hand work, half dozen Napkins to match, per set	6.00
13-Piece Luncheon Set, fine linen, per set	4.50
Hemmed Huck Towels	3.50
Heavy Linen Huck Towels	2.50
Fine Huck Towels	3.50
Small Guest Towels	50¢
Turkish Bath Towels	69¢
Extra Heavy Bath Towels	25¢
All White Crash, soft finish	50¢
Pure Linen Crash	10¢
Pure Linen Crash	15¢
28-inch Crash	19¢
Checked Glass Cloth	21¢
Fine Soft Glass Linen	12¢
28-inch Glass Linen	18¢
Heavy Linen Kitchen Towels	21¢
Heavy Linen Glass Towels	29¢
	35¢

White Goods

42-inch White Ratine	29¢
38-inch Embroidered Dot Crepe, 3 size dots	25¢
38-inch Imported French Crepe	17¢
38-inch Silk and Cotton Crepe	17¢
38-inch Imported English Reppe	45¢
40-inch Imp. Embroid'd Batiste, dainty designs	15¢
42-inch Sea Island Longcloth, excellent weight	1.75
36-inch Sea Island Nainsook, cuts	2.75
36-inch English Longcloth	2.25
40-inch Princess Nainsook, two cuts to 12 yds	2.50
36-inch Princess Nainsook, two cuts to 12 yds	1.98

Bed Clothing

Fine California Wool Blankets, pair	6.00
All-Wool Blankets, pair	5.50
Full Size Bed Blankets, pair	3.75
Single Bed Size Blankets, pair	3.00
All-Wool Single Blankets, pair	3.00
Army Gray Camping Blankets, each	2.75
Wool-filled Comforts, each	2.75
Wool-filled Comforts, each	7.00
Cotton-filled Comforts, each	5.00
Full Size Bed Spreads, light weight	3.95
Full Size Bed Spreads, crocheted	1.75
Full Size Bed Spreads, satin finish	1.25
Full Size Bed Spreads, with scalloped edge and cut corners	2.50
Full Size Bed Spreads, plain hem	3.75
Full Bed Size Sets	2.50
Colored Imported Spreads, single size	5.00
Colored Imported Spreads, large size	3.50
Spread and Sham Combination, each	7.00

Flannels

White Embroidered Skirt Flannel	59¢
White Wool Flannel, extra quality	35¢
Scotch Flannel, gray and white stripes	35¢
Eden Cloth, fine stripes	19¢
Fleecedown Kimono Flannel	11¢
Bleached Flannel, yard wide	11¢
27-inch Colored Flannel	11¢
36-inch Colored Flannel	8¢
64-inch Silence Cloth, for dining tables	10¢
	50¢

Embroideries

Imported Edges, sample strips	12¢
Imported Edges, in organdie and Swiss, in 4 1/2 yard strips, sold only by the strip	17¢
Imported Edges, embroidered on fine batiste, filet effects	25¢
22-inch Allovers, in blind and eyelet effects	37 1/2¢
36-inch Flouncings, embroidered on batiste	37 1/2¢
18 and 20-in. Imp. Flouncings, dainty patterns	62 1/2¢
45-inch Imported Flouncings, beautiful patterns	1.00
Imported Robes, hand emb. on fine batiste	1.50
	12.50

Women's Shoes

Boots, variety of styles	2.50
Boots, lace, patent colt, black cloth top, Louis heel	3.25
Boots, lace and button, gun metal, black cloth top	4.00
Boots, black and brown kid	4.00
Boots, lace, colored kid	4.50
	6.50

Veilings

Chiffon Cloth Veils, all colors, 1 1/2 yds. in length	98¢
Wash Shetland Drape Veils	45¢
Fancy Mesh Veilings, all new patterns	39¢
Fancy Mesh Veilings, new designs	23¢

Aprons

Maid's Aprons, with bib	49¢
Waitress' Princess Apron	1.00
"Kimono" Gingham	50¢

Mattings and Linoleums

China Matting, heavy grade, in white and fancy weaves	30¢
Linoleum, made to cover room without seam, are seasonal	60¢
Linoleum, with colors through to the back	85¢
Corkolin, the new chamber carpet	50¢

Women's Neckwear

Ostrich Feather Boas, black, white and colors	2.75
Marabou Capes, black and natural	3.95
Sleeveless Guimpes, embroidered net	50¢
Sleeveless Guimpes, hand-embroidered net	50¢
Vestees, hand-emb. organdie, voile and net	1.00 and 1.50
Collars, Swiss embroidered	1.00
Collars, hand-embroidered organdie and voile	25¢ and 50¢
Collars, hand-embroidered Georgette crepe, voile and organdie	1.00
Windsor Ties, fancy printed crepe de chine	25¢
Sport Ties, fancy printed crepe de chine	50¢
Crepe Scarfs, pink, blue, white and black, imported	1.25
Fancy Imported Silk Scarfs	3.50
Boudoir Caps, crepe de chine, lace and ribbon trimmed	7.50
Sport Sashes, fancy printed crepe de chine	1.50

Women's Knit Underwear

Women's Vests, low neck, sleeveless, seconds, regular and extra sizes	12 1/2¢
Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests, hand crocheted yokes	12 1/2¢
Women's Vests, various styles	25¢
Women's Swiss Lisle Vests, hand crocheted yokes	35¢
Women's Swiss Vests, hand crocheted yokes	69¢
Glove Silk Vests, tailored tops	98¢
Women's Glove Silk Vests, embroidered	1.15
Glove Silk Knickers, pink and white	2.65
Women's Union Suits	1.65
Women's Swiss Ribbed Union Suits, plain and fancy	69¢
Women's Italian Silk Union Suits, hand emb.	98¢
New Tailored Skirts, mixtures and wool poplins	5.00

Women's Skirts

New Tailored Sport and Walking Skirts, plaids, checks, black and navy poplins	7.50
New Tailored Poplin and Gabardine Skirts	8.75
New Tailored Sport and Walking Skirts, stripes and checks	10.75
New Tailored Sport and Walking Skirts	7.50

French Undermuslins

French Chemises, sizes 36 to 38	95¢
French Chemises	1.65
French Gowns, all hand made	2.65
French Gowns, with embroidered yokes	1.79
French Skirts	3.65
French Skirts, hand scalloped flounce	1.65
French Skirts, deep embroidered flounce	2.65
French Drawers, embroidered ruffle	2.65
French Combination	1.95
French Combination	2.65
Many new models and designs in French garments	3.95
	5.00 to 25.00

Umbrellas

Men's and Women's Pure Silk Umbrellas, black and colors	3.50
Men's and Women's Silk Union and Pure Silk Umbrellas	2.95
Men's and Women's Fine Gloria Umbrellas	1.95
Children's Umbrellas, all sizes	1.50
	1.00

Clocks

Waterbury, 30-hour Alarm Clock	69¢
Large Size Alarm Clock	1.35
Set Thomas 8-day Mahogany Mantel Clocks	8.75
Mahogany 8-day Mantel Clock	4.75
Oak Hall Clocks, tubular strike	50.00
Mission Wall Clock	2.50

Misses' and Children's Cotton Underwear and Petticoats

Children's Knickers or Straight Drawers, ribbon and embroidery trimmed	21¢
Children's Crepe Skirts, lace trimmed	29¢
Children's and Misses' Drawers and Children's Skirts, embroidery trimmed	39¢
Children's Flannelette Sleeping Garments, white or colored, drop seat style	39¢
Misses' Embroidery Flounce Skirts, white or Chemise and Flannelette Gowns	69¢
Misses' Envelope Chemise, Embroidery Flounce Skirts, and Drawers	50¢
Misses' Flannelette Pajamas, 6 to 18 years	75¢
Misses' Fancy Trimmed Gowns, Lace or Embroidery Flounce Skirts	95¢
Misses' Silk Petticoats, three special styles in 18 sorted colors	1.95
Misses' Permanent Finish Satene Petticoats, black, Russian, navy, and flowered flounce	95¢

Misses' Corsets

Children's Cotton Underwaists	21¢
Children's Lace Trimmed Underwaists	39¢
Misses' Corset Waists	98¢
Misses' Corsets	98¢
Misses' Avona Corsets	1.29
Misses' C-B Corsets	1.39

Toilet Goods

Borine Tooth Paste	10¢
Society Bags, for the guest chamber, containing a number of powder puffs	25¢
Cold Cream Toilet Soap, jasmine scented, Bayley, London, per doz.	1.00
Toilet Soap, guest size, Knights English, per doz.	50¢
Durham Duplex Razor and Shaving Stick, both 20¢	15¢
Face Powder, French	19¢
Tooth Brushes, 25¢ grade	19¢
Silver Bright, for cleaning ivory, celluloid or silver	23¢
large jar	23¢

Young Men's Suits

Fancy Suits	15.00
Fancy Suits	10.00
Blue Serge Suits	10.00
Belted Back Suits	12.50
Fancy Suits	20.00

Automobile Clothing

Plush Motor Robes	6.75
Plush Motor Robes	4.95
Fancy Weave Plush Motor Robes	7.75
Scotch Plaid Motor Robes	6.75
Scotch Plaid Motor Robes	4.85
Scotch Plaid Motor Robes	5.95
Imported Silk Velour Limousine Robes	8.75
	29.50

Men's Shoes

Lace Boots, broken sizes	3.25
Lace Boots, gun metal calf, wide toes, nearly all sizes	3.85
Lace Boots, tan Russia calf, all sizes, 5 to 10 1/2	4.45
Lace Boots, tan Russia calf, all sizes, 5 to 10 1/2	4.45

Men's Hats

Men's Tweed Hats	1.45
Soft Felt Hats	1.95
Derby Hats	2.75
Gun Club Fancy Check and Homespun Tweed Caps	1.45

Boys' Clothing

Norfolk Suits, 7 to 18 years	11.75
Norfolk Suits, mixtures, 7 to 18 years	9.75
Norfolk Suits, mixtures, 7 to 18 years	7.50
Norfolk Corduroy Suits, two pairs pants	3.95
Blue Serge Norfolk Suits	5.00
Odd Trousers, 7 to 18 years	5.00
Odd Trousers, 7 to 18 years	7.50
All Juvenile Top Coats	85¢
All Juvenile Top Coats	1.50
All Boys' Top Coats	3.95
All Boys' Top Coats	6.95
Black Guaranteed Rubber Coats	6.95
Juvenile Wash Suits	2.55
Boys' Double Texture Raincoats	1.45
Woolen and Velvet Juvenile Suits, sizes 2 1/2 to 8	3.95

Boys' Hats

Golf Caps, in mixtures	50¢
Stitched Hats, in mixtures	30¢
Stitched Hats, in mixtures	60¢

Boys' Gloves

Boys' Wash Cape Gloves, 1 each	85¢
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Misses' Coats and Skirts

Misses' Bolivia Cloth Coat, flare mode, high waistline, large convertible collar	29.50
Misses' Broadcloth Coats, circular models, fur trimmed collar	29.50
Misses' All-wool Velour Coats, newest shades, large nutria or Hudson seal collar and cuffs	29.50
Misses' All-wool Velour Coats, reproduction of imported model	25.00
Misses' All-wool Velour Coats, fall model, belted sides, large mole collar	25.00
Misses' All-wool Velour Coats, all desirable shades, our own reproduction	25.00
Misses' All-wool Velour Coats, desirable shades, loose model	18.50
Misses' All-wool Velour Coats, plaited belted model, large fur collar	18.50
Misses' Mixture Coats, for general utility and college wear, loose and belted	15.00
Misses' All-wool Velour Coats, real swaggar, plush trimmed, patch pockets	15.00
Misses' Mixture Coats, loose or belted, large collars	12.50
Misses' All-wool Poplin Skirts, blue and black, shirred top, patch pocket	6.75
Misses' All-wool Poplin Skirts, youthful and smart	5.00
Misses' Blue and Green Check Skirts, very desirable for college wear	3.95

LAFAYETTE HELP IN MANY WAYS TO NEW U. S. NATION

Willingness to Fight for Revolving Colonies Disinterested and Ability to Serve Manifested Not Alone on Battlefield

Marquis de Lafayette, whose statue citizens of French lineage have given to the city of Fall River, Mass., is the man of modern France beyond all others about whom the American citizen's memory plays most luminously and affectionately; and his is the name that is most used as symbolizing Franco-American amity, past, present and hoped for. In the schoolbooks that most Americans have studied he has been shown as beyond question the most picturesque and attractive personality among all the Europeans who volunteered to fight with the colonies against Great Britain.

The fact that Washington and he became such close friends, as well as effective military allies, always has enhanced the Frenchman's fame with Washington's countrymen. Moreover, did not Lafayette, first in 1784 and then in 1824, in the days of the presidency of James Monroe, revisit the "States"? Thus he provided the "society" of that time, officials high and low, and the plain people, with a chance to pay homage to him in terms of extreme adulation. Consequently it is not at all surprising that there are 25 cities and towns in the country bearing the French soldier's name, and innumerable "Lafayette street" and "Lafayette square" signs. Communities honored themselves thus in the decades following the revolution.

The career of Lafayette was so long and varied that injustice is done to him by those who know only of his American chapter. From his return to France in 1784 to 1834, when he made his last speech in behalf of Polish refugees, he was an important and, on occasion, a major figure in the revolutionary period, the régime of Napoleon, and the days of the first restoration. As member of assemblies and as a military leader, he cast his influence on the side of liberty and humanity, but also on the side of order, tolerance, fair play for all sorts and conditions of men. His original impulses in this direction, which led him to enlist with the revolting British colonists, had been confirmed by what he had learned associating with men like Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and others of the colonial leaders, and by his own observation of the working of democracy in the new nation which he had helped create.

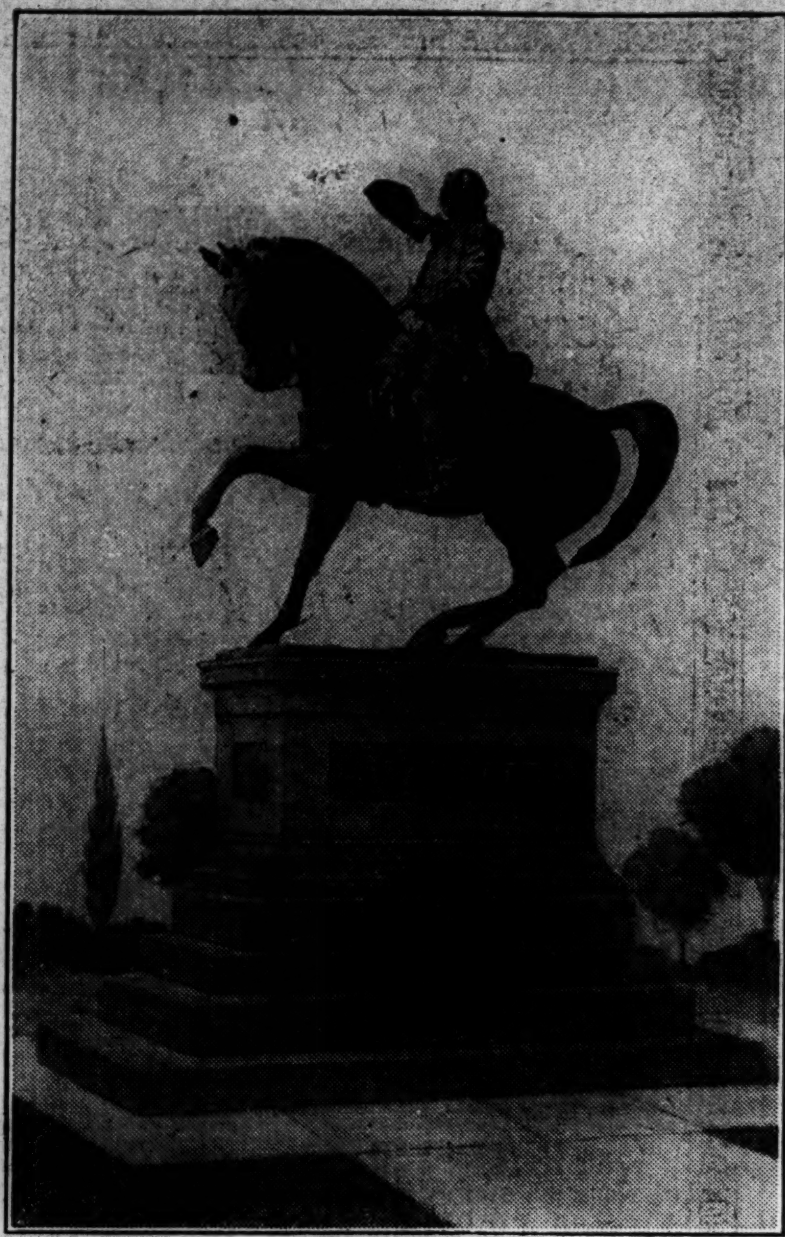
Hence it is not surprising to find that in the National Assembly in 1789 he presented a declaration of rights modeled on Jefferson's handiwork in the Declaration of Independence; that later in the Constituent Assembly he pleaded, with the more radical revolutionaries, for doing away with capital punishment, for religious tolerance, trial by jury, freedom of the press, abolition of titles of nobility and prohibition of the privileged orders. Lafayette was a democrat, but of the more moderate and decent type. In 1802 he voted against the life consulate of Napoleon, and two years later he voted against the imperial rule. Not until 1818 did he emerge in politics and public affairs, and then as a Liberal member of the House of Deputies.

But it is with his American life-chapter that most persons today will be interested, and it has its own romantic and piquant elements. Born in 1757 in the Auvergne, at 13 inheriting a handsome fortune, married at 16 years and already a member of the Guards and bent upon a military career, the young man of 19 heard of the colonies' declaration of independence, and forthwith set about getting into the fray on the side of the rebels, his heart, as he says, being hurled in the strife. That his dominant motive was romantic and chivalrous is not doubted. But that all aid given by France and by Frenchmen to the American cause was equally disinterested is questionable. Certain it is that the young volunteer did not get much help from the representatives of the American colonies then in Paris—among them Franklin; his own King forbade him to depart, and British influence caused his arrest at Bordeaux.

Lafayette would not be denied, escaped his captors, got to sea with companions, and two months later landed at a South Carolina port. He had as credentials a letter from Silas Deane, whilom commissioner of the colonies at Paris, vouching for him and in a way pledging him a commission of high rank in the colonial army. If either he or Washington had been smaller men than they were there would have been trouble when Lafayette, arriving in Philadelphia, laid his case before Congress. Lafayette showed that he was not a stickler for a high place and that he would fight as a volunteer. Washington saw the worth there was in the man, and at once gave him such recognition as he deserved, tested him, and quickly urged on Congress substantial evidence of his appreciation of the fair ability as well as fine ardor of the young soldier.

In 1778 he led troops assigned for an expedition to Canada, which never came off. He fought at the famous battle of Monmouth, and in the Rhode Island campaign of 1778 he made a record that Congress formally praised and thanked him for. In the final campaign of 1781 that terminated with the defeat of the British at Yorktown, Lafayette had an honorable part, pecuniary as well as military, for when the colonials' credit was low and purse empty he borrowed on his own credit to feed his troops.

To military duty in the United States aiding the colonies to become a nation



Lafayette statue

Gift of the French residents of Fall River, Mass. To be unveiled in that city on Sept. 4

he immediately added diplomatic influence exerted at Paris with court officials as negotiations following peace went on between the United States and France and the United States and Great Britain. In Paris he had ways of aiding the American negotiators that only one of his station, wealth and general prestige could utilize. It was this part of his career as well as his service in the colonies during the fighting with the British that the citizens of the new nation had in mind when Lafayette, in 1784, came back to see his old friends, to pay homage to Washington at Mt. Vernon, to consort with the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and to make those studies of democracy working through freemen of English stock that undoubtedly influenced him later in life, as he was called upon to pass with France through a great attack on aristocratic and monarchical institutions. How greatly Lafayette and his fellow French visitors to the United States at this period were influenced by what they saw in the way of social equality, just working of popular laws and the like, M. Jusserand has shown in his recent book, "With Americans of Past and Present Days."

LAFAYETTE ANNIVERSARY PLAN (Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The French press publishes the manifesto which a committee composed of well-known Americans has issued for the purpose of obtaining the official recognition of the government of the United States to the celebration of the Lafayette anniversary as an official and national fête day. The compliment to France which this demand indicates is a double one, for Sept. 6 is not only the anniversary of Lafayette, but that of the victory of the Marne. The manifesto is signed by Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University; Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador in Great Britain, and first delegate from the United States to the Hague conference; Theodore Roosevelt, president of the League of American Rights, etc.

SHIPBUILDING GOES AHEAD ON DELAWARE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Actual work in the new Pennsylvania shipbuilding plant at Gloucester was started on Thursday, when the keel of a new 7000-ton oil tanker was laid. The company already has contracts for eight ships. Its plant when completed will accommodate four ships at a time, and when in full operation the company will employ about 1000 men.

Two other Delaware shipbuilding concerns of recent origin are progressing rapidly with their plants. The Chester shipbuilding yard recently launched its first ship and is making good headway on the second. At the Sun plant in Chester, another concern, the first keel will be laid on Oct. 10. This yard will be equipped with five shipways, and engineers state that when it is working full time launchings will take place every month. The company plans what is known as a standardized ship.

BORDER TROOPS COMING HOME

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Rolling stock being used to transport five Ohio and Kentucky regiments to the border will be utilized to carry back to their state mobilization camps troops now moving from the border. The three New York regiments designated to leave the Brownsville district may get away Sunday.

FRENCH OF FALL RIVER GIVE CITY BRONZE FIGURE

Equestrian Statue of Lafayette to Be Unveiled Labor Day—Parade, Speeches, Banquet

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) FALL RIVER, Mass.—The unveiling and presentation of a bronze equestrian statue of Marquis de Lafayette, given by the French residents to the city, will take place at Lafayette park, where the statue now stands, on Labor day afternoon. An elaborate celebration has been planned, with a parade in the forenoon, speeches at the unveiling and a banquet in the evening.

Ambassador Jules J. Jusserand, France's representative to this country, will be a special guest and one of the speakers. Governor McCall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and former Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island, will also speak at the exercises. Judge Hugo A. Dubuque of the superior court will present the statue to the city and it will be accepted by Mayor James H. Kay. The statue will be unveiled by Miss Annette B. Lagare. The Lafayette statue is the work of the Italian sculptors, Ettore and Arnaldo Zucchi of Rome. The bronze figure stands nine feet in height and rests on a base of Fall River granite of equal height. Located in the center of the park, which also carries the famous name, the statue will make an imposing figure. The park is in the eastern section of the city and has a commanding view.

The Lafayette anniversary falls on Sept. 6, but the holiday being so near, the celebration will be held on that day. The lead in the movement to obtain the statue was taken by Club Calumet, a French social organization of the city. It is the gift of no special body, but comes from the general French public, organization and individual alike. The city will be decorated in honor of the occasion, as well as for the labor celebration. At 94 Cherry street stands a small house at which General Lafayette was the guest of the Hon. Thomas Durfee during the revolution. This house will be suitably decorated, as will the southeast corner of the Bristol county courthouse, where Lafayette and his troops quenched their thirst.

FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

The Farm and Trades school one hundred second annual report, printed by the boys of the institution, has been issued. During the past year 27 boys entered the school while 32 left, of whom 21 were graduates. The management announces that the income of the school is not sufficient for its upkeep. One of the features of the year has been the agricultural work of the boys, who have set out 7000 small trees at the southerly end of the island.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED

Mayor Curley last night sent a telegram to President Wilson congratulating him for signing the Owen-Keating child labor bill which prohibits the transportation from one state to another of the factory products of children under 16 years of age. The mayor described it as one of the most courageous laws ever placed on the statute books.

BROOKLINE PLAYGROUNDS

The Brookline playgrounds' annual athletic meet was held on Brookline field yesterday afternoon under the direction of S. K. Nason, director of playgrounds, and the Brookline park commission. The total points scored were: Brookline Avenue playground, 16; Lowell playground, 14; Kent playground, 13.

MEXICO MAKING GREAT ADVANCE IN RAILROADS

Rehabilitating Damaged Ways and Adding to Mileage—Repair Shops Run Night and Day—Thousands Given Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Railroad conditions in Mexico are rapidly approaching the normal, as are conditions in all lines—social, industrial and commercial—as shown by the present status of transportation matters there," says a statement given out by the semi-official Mexican News Service, in charge of which is George F. Weeks, who was intimately associated with General Carranza until a few months ago. Continuing, the statement says:

"There are in the Republic of Mexico 15,800 miles of road, of which 8000 miles are under governmental control or ownership and 7192 miles under private control. While during the unsettled conditions of the past five or six years there has been much damage to railroad property, reports have been greatly exaggerated. Statistics given on June 1 of this year on the business transacted by the railroads under governmental control showed an average of \$41,000,000 annually, as against \$61,000,000 under normal conditions. Since that date the receipts have augmented steadily.

"Not only has the Constitutional government placed practically all the railroads in the republic under its control in running order, paying for the necessary repairs from the receipts from business, but it has at the same time contracted for large amounts of rolling stock, much of which is now being delivered. It has also purchased materials in large quantities for the repair of such rolling stock as was only partially disabled, and the shops at Piedras Negras, Monterey, Aguascalientes, Mexico City and other points are being run night and day on reconstruction and repair work. All this has been done without borrowing money and without resource except that furnished by the receipts of the roads from business. Every dollar over operating expenses has been applied to repairs and betterment, and it is believed by those who have kept posted upon the wonderful work that has been and is being accomplished, that it will require but a comparatively brief period to rehabilitate the roads without the necessity of obtaining funds from outside.

"The government has decided very materially to increase the mileage of road, and work is under way or the preliminaries are being arranged for the construction of 1200 miles of road, in various states. This is being done, not only because this new trackage is necessary for the proper development of the country, but because it will give employment to thousands of men. The government has been for a number of years the owner of 55 per cent of the stock in the national roads, and they have been operated practically under government supervision.

"With the cooperation of the government of the states of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Veracruz, the work of building the Campeche and Santa Lucracia railroad will be undertaken immediately. This work had been granted by a former government to an English concern, which failed to fulfill the terms of the concession and lost it. The new road will cover 450 miles through a rich and comparatively undeveloped territory will connect with the National lines in Tehuantepec. The states named have never been connected with the rest of the country by rail, and their isolated position has kept them in the background, something which the new enterprise will remedy.

"Thousands of laborers are now employed on a branch line that unites the city of Durango with the national road near Zacatecas, and it is proposed to extend the road to the great mining camp of Concepcion del Oro, where it will in turn connect with the line passing through Saltillo.

"The government of the state of Jalisco, whose capital is Guadalajara, has in its treasury \$2,000,000 in gold for immediate construction uses on a line from Ameca, crossing the little developed and very rich territory of the western part of Jalisco and terminating at the Pacific coast port of Chamela. At Ameca the new line will connect with the National system to Guadalajara, Mexico City, etc. The region to be developed is rich in mineral as well as agricultural resources that are awaiting development.

"Construction was begun some time ago by the American contractors on a new railroad from Saltillo eastward to Ortega, more than 100 miles through a rich agricultural, mineral and timber region, awaiting development. This line will in time be extended to Tampico.

"As soon as sufficient material shall have been secured, work will begin on the branch of the National lines from Allende to Las Vacas in the state of Coahuila, nearly 75 miles. Las Vacas, which is just across the Rio Grande from Del Rio, Tex., will be connected later on with a branch of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, which extends from San Angelo to Del Rio, and portions of which have already been built in Chihuahua and also in Sinaloa, with a terminus on the bay of Topolobampo, one of the best harbors on the Pacific. Both railroads have approved plans for the construction of an international bridge over the Rio Grande.

"A commissioner of engineers has surveyed the long projected railroad between Tampico and Matamoros, and it is intended to begin work thereon as soon as possible. The construction of

VISITORS IN BOSTON are most cordially invited to visit this "shop of individualities," make use of its accommodations and hospitalities and inspect its displays of distinctive Autumn Fashions for Women, Misses and Children

Summer Branch Shop Magnolia Mass.

E. T. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON
154-155-156-158 Tremont Street

Summer Branch Shop Magnolia Mass.

Our New "Betty Wales" Dresses

Designed Particularly for College Girls and Youthful Women



BETTY WALES Dresses are shown in Boston and vicinity exclusively at Slattery's.

Their graceful, youthful lines and the unusual smartness and simplicity of their designs command the "BETTY WALES" Dresses to those for whose special adornment they were designed: young ladies of fourteen to eighteen and women of youthful figure. Their quality is apparent at a glance, the excellent materials, the scrupulous dressmaking and the very distinctive features of designs of trimming.

Seven styles of BETTY WALES COLLEGE FROCKS in navy blue serge
\$15.00 to \$22.50

Two lovely new BETTY WALES EVENING and DANCE FROCKS

At \$25.00

The Two Models Illustrated

At \$19.75 Each

MODEL 1—Of navy blue serge, box plaited from the yoke, wide silk collar, braided pockets.....\$19.75

MODEL 2—French serge, four broad box plait front and back the entire length of the dress, white faille silk collar, navy blue.....\$19.75

"College" Coats

Young Women's Autumn Models adapted from the smartest and newest fashions.

\$25 \$35 \$45

Others up to \$85.00

Rich, soft Bolivia cloth, wool velour and smart "campus" mixtures, full flare, some belted, some with beautiful fur trimmings, others with unique cuff effects and big, full collars. New dark Autumn tones.

"College" Suits

Distinctly young women's styles following the latest Paris and New York models.

\$45 \$55 \$65

Others up to \$175.00

Designed on the smart new lines for Autumn, some strictly tailored, others with touches of fur trimmings, buttons, etc. The latest dark tones in broadcloth, wool velour, velour checks and velvet.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

this important line was in the hands of the chief engineer of the Southern Pacific, but the revolution put an end to the plan for a time.

"All this development work has been undertaken with little display and no flourish of trumpets, and it may be cited as an additional proof of the wonderful recuperative power of Mexico, as well as of the erroneous character of the ideas entertained by many, even in the highest circles, in the United States and Europe regarding actual conditions in that country."

WAGE QUESTION ON BAY STATE LIKELY TO BE ARBITRATED

It is believed likely that a conference at the office of the Bay State Street Railway Company on State street Tuesday will determine that the wage increase demands of the road's carmen will be submitted to arbitration. Had the 6-cent fare petition of the railway brought the increased revenue the company sought it was the expectation that the wage demands would be adjusted without arbitration. If arbitration is resorted to it is hoped that lengthy hearings will be avoided and that the arbiters will make a finding within a short time.

Further consideration of the finding in the 6-cent fare petition leads President P. F. Sullivan of the Bay State to announce that the decision is not so bad for the railway as it at first seemed. He admits that "there is great weight in the proposal of the commission that an increase in fares will lead to a loss of business."

BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS TO HOLD CONVENTION

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Many persons familiar with the work of maintaining and operating mercantile and office buildings are to address the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, to be held here Sept. 12 to 15 inclusive. More than 300 persons are expected to attend the convention which

is to be held at the Planters hotel. Charles E. Doty of Cleveland, O., is to preside.

Among those from Boston who intend to attend the gathering are D. F. Carver and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ballard. Mr. Ballard is scheduled to address the convention.

Philemon Bevis, secretary of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association will open the convention with an invocation, to be followed by an address of welcome by Mayor Henry W. Kiel. Joseph M. Robinson of the local association will welcome the delegates on behalf of the St. Louis branch of the association.

Louis B. Dailey of New York city is to speak on "Reminiscences of an Itinerant Building Manager," to be followed by an address on "Important Factors in the Success of an Office Building," by William M. Ellis, of Chicago, Ill.

For Wednesday the speakers and their subjects have been announced as follows: Rawson Collier, Atlanta, Ga., "Scientific Illumination"; Harry C. Robinson, Cleveland, O., "Ninety-nine Year Leases and Their Effect on Office Building Financing"; Ernest R. Graham,

Chicago, Ill., "Standardization of Maintenance and Operation of Mercantile and Office Buildings"; Edwin S. Jewell, Omaha, Neb., "Operating Costs and Classification of Expenses"; David Whitcomb, Seattle, Wash., "The Relation of Business Realty to Government."

In the afternoon there will be a conference of the officers of the different local associations for the purpose of discussing subjects of organization work. F. T. Bradley of Seattle will preside. There will also be an apartment house conference in the afternoon at which the chairman is to be Paul Steinbrecher of Chicago.

"How to Make Old Buildings Pay" is to be the subject of an address by Mr. Ballard of Boston, Mass., Thursday morning. Following the address by Mr. Ballard there will be a short discussion of the subject and then Albert Kern of Detroit, Mich., will speak on "Sub-Tenants." The entire afternoon is to be given over to entertainments and motoring over the St. Louis park system.

The election of officers takes place on Friday, the last day of the convention, after the various committees have made their reports.

Fileene's

Ten women each with a "Mrs." to her name in ONE shop. Can you guess which?

"Baby shop?" Right, the first time.

Ten "Mrs." in the most helpful place they could be—ten women to help, aid and advise.

One is trained to care for babies—nearly all are mothers.

Is it any wonder the Fileene baby shops are famous in New England wherever there is a mother and a baby?

Is it any wonder that very often when the 'phone rings one of these women finds it is a message to tell of a baby whose mother considers the Fileene baby shops worthy of a personal notification?



WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT, BOSTON

AUTO-RACING HAS GREAT LESSONS FOR BUILDERS

Much Can Be Learned by Way Different Parts of Car Stand Terrific Strain of Contest — Improve Stock Machines

"Racing means no more to the automobile industry than baseball, golf or any other form of sport and entertainment if the valuable lessons to be derived from it are not heeded," says a writer in the Automobile. "There are just two ways of looking at automobile racing from the standpoint of the industry. First, is racing merely a means of attracting attention to the automobile, a sort of advertisement for its possibilities, as it were, or it is a means of imposing the greatest possible test of strength, endurance and speed in order that from the lessons we learn we can make stock cars that better endure the stresses of everyday use?"

"The automobile industry is not in a stage where it needs racing to act as an incentive for car sales. Perhaps this is the underlying reason why factories are not engaged upon the manufacture of speed cars which will be able to win contests on the speedways. Rather than build high priced racing cars, the cost of which must be added to the costs of regular production, they are bending every effort toward the more productive business of reducing output costs."

"With this phase of the situation out of consideration the other standpoint comes to the fore. The automobile race as an object lesson for the designer, the metal worker and the machinist is a different proposition. Valuable lessons can be learned on the track which would never be brought to light by the testing dynamometer or by the road test. The stock car will never be a speed car, but if the parts which fail in speed cars are strengthened in the stock cars it is quite certain that the factor of safety and of life of the touring car will be increased."

"The average cost of building a racing car will range between \$5000 to \$20,000. This is actual cost of building and there is no profit or overhead figured in with it. It is not uncommon for a car that is racing all around the circuit to carry with it in spare parts alone a supply that is valued at \$10,000."

"Almost enough parts to build a new engine and practically a new chassis are necessary in order to make the replacements that become necessary. This great burning up of metal should be watched very carefully by the engineer of the factory, for by watching the parts that fail through weakness and through faulty design he can guard against the same failures in his own standardized product and also may incorporate little features of design which cost no more but which make his car better."

"Perhaps the most striking lesson from racing is coming in the way of multivalves. There are at least five manufacturers in the United States who have begun using the four cylinder motors of four valves to a cylinder."

"High speeds are also necessary on the racing car. It is also extremely necessary to have the power high at these faster rates of travel in order to overcome the enormous wind resistance and also to carry and maintain the speed itself and still have a little in reserve for a spurt. This condition of high speed and high power means that the gas has got to be brought into the cylinder and burned. It must not remain in the intake pipe or be allowed to wire draw. Big valves and plenty of them is the answer."

"The same condition is beginning to hold true in the passenger car. Speed capabilities are demanded more than ever. The engines are running at higher rotative speeds. At these fast rates of travel the engine must be efficient, and it must be developing high power. The same conditions as in racing obtain all the way through. Hence designers are going very deeply into the merits of the 16-valve four for stock work."

"It is not all in basic design that the lessons of the racing car are to be learned. Pick up the little details that are being tried from time to time on the speed cars. The lesson of the pistons is still being watched. Many are uncertain regarding aluminum. In racing the slap at low speeds is not to be contended with, and that renders the situation different."

"On the other hand, the hour-glass shaped design used in some of the racing cars with the piston supports at the top and bottom are worthy of consideration. May it not be that the system of piston rings all near the top as used with the iron piston is wrong with aluminum? Rings near the top and bottom are being tried out in many cars and may result in obtaining the advantages of aluminum without its one disadvantage."

"There is much to think about in the placing of spark plugs. Even in some of the racing cars this has not been given the care that it should have been given. This was shown on one or two cars at Indianapolis this year. It was not the fault of the plugs that they sputtered or failed."

"Placing spark plugs in close proximity to the exhaust where they are awks from the cooling influence of the intake and also placing them where they are subjected to the spray of the oil that is apt under conditions of high vacuum to shoot past the pistons is a mistake that brings its own penalty. The same conditions may hold true with a touring car, only not to such a degree. In a word, a 300-mile race will show plug troubles that are covered in the space of a year on the touring cars."

AUTO SCENIC ROUTE IN WEST FOR TOURISTS

Highway From Salt Lake City to Yellowstone National Park Is Through Attractive Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The Salt Lake-Yellowstone highway, a direct automobile scenic route between the Lincoln highway, Pike's Peak route, Midland trail and the Yellowstone National park, has been perfected for tourist travel. The completion of all sections was brought about through the Utah-Idaho-Yellowstone Highway Association, a 17-county organization of county commissioners, state highway commissions and representatives of county road organizations.

For a number of years some 25 small highway organizations have been putting forth strenuous efforts toward the completion of a main trunk-line highway along the route from Salt Lake City to Yellowstone to serve as a basis of a two-state, county-wide system of good roads. Upon the authorization of the state highway commissions in two states the highway has been designated a part of a joint highway system. Much state aid has been given to its construction and it has been built in accord with the plans of the highway engineers.

To date over \$5,000,000 has been spent in the different sections along the route. Different road materials have been utilized. The purpose of the joint association representing all interested parties is to unify the highway work along the entire continuous road, to bring it to standard in all sections, to patrol it and maintain it during the present season for the generally anticipated heavy auto traffic to Yellowstone park and eventually to hard-surface the entire route. This association succeeded in reaching the mark of a completed, continuous highway from Salt Lake City to Yellowstone by June 15, 1916, and has arranged for its maintenance and patrol throughout the season.

The Salt Lake-Yellowstone highway passes through some of the richest valleys and most progressive communities of the western United States. It traverses the entire way a vast panorama of cultivated field and orchard, mountain stream, irrigation canal, and mountain scenery rarely excelled on any of the western routes; and passes numerous modern cities. This is the country which Captain Bonneville claimed in 1832-35 as an adventurer; and the land of his remarkable episodes which Washington Irving, his friend, was anxious to fix on record, before a complete change should come over the scene. A rereading of the adventures of merry Captain Bonneville hunting with the Indians, whose names are fixed in the geography of the section, reaching out for information with a scholar's zeal for acquiring, and stirred with the poet's vision of the rocks and water, will make the journey over this route increasingly engaging.

The success of the undertaking to standardize the Salt Lake-Yellowstone highway means that the autoist may now make the trip in comfort across the continent on the Lincoln highway, Midland Trail and Pike's Peak route in either direction and take this short cut to all points in the Northwest and to the Yellowstone National park and scenic regions of the Rockies. It brings into the itinerary of the travelers an interesting, newly developed portion of the United States, rich in legendary experience of the trapper and the Indian, and of ultra-scenic delights.

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FIVE EVENTS ON CHARLES RIVER

Five New England A. A. A. U. swimming championship titles will be decided in the Charles river basin beginning at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The events on the program are the 100-yard, 440-yard, 880-yard and one-mile swims and the fancy diving contest. Most of those who have entered are from the Brookline Swimming Club or the Brookline Gymnasium Association.

The women's 100-yard championship which was originally scheduled for today, has been postponed until next Saturday. The entries follow:

One hundred yards—T. F. Neilligan, A. E. Church, J. Kennedy, F. Wegener, E. Travers, Brookline Swimming Club; M. Prendergast, G. McMillan, M. Entee, P. Roberts, Brookline Gymnasium Association. Four hundred and forty yards—A. E. Church, W. Bassett, F. Wegener, T. F. Neilligan, J. Kennedy, B. Levis, E. Travers, Brookline S. C.; F. Wood, G. McMillan, M. Entee, Brookline G. A.; C. Shumway, B. Y. M. C. A. Eight hundred and eighty yards—R. Muir, B. Levis, J. Kennedy, T. F. Neilligan, F. Wegener, Brookline S. C.; C. Woods, Brookline G. A.; C. Shumway, B. Y. M. C. A.; J. A. Beal, unattached; J. E. Clarke, unattached. One mile—T. F. Neilligan, J. Kennedy, R. Muir, B. Levis, Brookline G. A.; H. Wellington, L. Street Club; C. Shumway, B. Y. M. C. A.; J. A. Beal, unattached. Diving—J. Jonannet, A. C. Church, B. Levis, J. Kennedy, Brookline S. C.; H. Hayes, unattached; M. Prendergast, Brookline G. A.

MISS BJURSTEDT WINNER AGAIN

CEDARHURST, N. Y.—Although she forced Miss Molla Bjurstedt to a defeat, Miss E. R. Sears of Boston, was defeated Friday by the champion in the final of the invitation tennis tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club. The match ended in straight sets, 7-5, 6-1. In the first set, Miss Sears made a determined rally, bringing the score to 5-all.

Following the singles final, Miss Sears and Miss Bjurstedt played against Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Ethel Tyndall in the doubles final and won in straight sets.

THREE STATES NOW HAVE OVER 200,000 AUTOS

New York, Ohio and Illinois Have Passed That Mark Since the First of Last January

There are 508,677 more cars in use today than there were on Jan. 1, 1916, according to statistics gathered by The Automobile, which says: There are over 3,000,000 automobiles in use in the United States today, including both passenger cars and trucks. Between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1916, the increase which had taken place was not far short of the total increase for the whole year of 1915. There are now three states having over 200,000 cars apiece, New York, Ohio and Illinois, whereas on Jan. 1 of this year New York was the only one that had as many as this. Eleven states have over 100,000 machines each, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas having passed into this class since Jan. 1.

Registrations by states from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1916, are given in the following:

Cars and trucks	Cars and trucks
New York.....256,105	Tennessee.....20,437
Ohio.....208,705	Oregon.....20,110
Illinois.....208,757	Florida.....25,000
Pennsylvania.....180,982	Kentucky.....24,725
California.....187,519	No. Carolina.....24,480
Iowa.....160,538	Maine.....24,027
Texas.....152,000	Mississippi.....10,500
Michigan.....132,000	Alabama.....10,977
Minnesota.....122,000	Montana.....10,580
Indiana.....116,121	R. Island.....10,427
Massachusetts.....103,488	So. Carolina.....18,000
Nebraska.....78,420	Vermont.....12,372
Wisconsin.....70,000	W. Virginia.....15,771
Kansas.....80,223	N. Hampshire.....14,837
Missouri.....83,742	Louisiana.....13,594
Nebraska.....80,359	Arkansas.....12,300
N. Dakota.....78,420	New York.....20,437
Oklahoma.....40,000	Idaho.....10,900
Connecticut.....45,731	Utah.....10,729
Washington.....44,007	Arizona.....9,743
Colorado.....38,000	New Mexico.....6,226
No. Dakota.....33,000	Wyoming.....5,000
Virginia.....31,272	Delaware.....5,438
Georgia.....31,250	Dist. Columbia.....5,268
So. Dakota.....27,240	Nevada.....3,900
Maryland.....26,888	
Total.....2,932,455	

CORINTHIAN Y. C. HOLDS REGATTAS OFF MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Corinthian Yacht Club will hold open races off this port today and Monday which will count in the North Shore and Corinthian Yacht Club championships and for the Corinthian Yacht Club class trophy. The races will start at 2:15 each afternoon. The classes which will race in the above named series follow:

REGULAR CLASSES
46-foot class—M.38-foot class—N.25-foot class—Q.20-foot class—R.17-foot class—S.
SPECIAL CLASSES
Bar Harbor 31-foot class—Marblehead one-design class. Manchester one-design class and Corinthian Yacht Club one-design class.

In addition to these races, the club will hold an open race for small classes Monday afternoon. The preparatory signal for these classes will be fired at 3:10 and the following classes will race: Marblehead racing dory class. Beachcomber dory class. Alpha dory class. Handicap class for yachts under 16 ft. water line and Pleon Yacht Club class.

VALUE OF SCHOOL DIPLOMAS RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan to make the diplomas awarded by the evening high schools of a value equal to that of the diplomas awarded by the day schools is to be tried in two schools this year, in the Harlem evening high school for men and the Brooklyn evening high school for men. The experiment will increase from 48 to 71 the number of nights these two schools will be in session this fall, but the estimated cost of operating them will be reduced by more than \$3000 because of the lessening of weekly hours of instruction in certain subjects.

MOTORISMS

The Automobile Club of Delaware county, Pa., has passed the 2000 membership mark and is now the largest in Pennsylvania. An effort will be made to reach the 2500 mark.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Motor Dealers Association is planning its annual sociability run. It will be routed in northeastern Kansas and will probably be held early in October.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) winter automobile show will be held Feb. 3 to 10 inclusive and as formerly will be under the auspices of the Minneapolis Automobile Trade Association.

The Californian highway commission has given an order for the removal of all road signs and markers which have been erected by various mercantile concerns along the highways of the state.

Work has been commenced on the automobile road which will connect Bluefields with the rest of the Republic of Nicaragua at an estimated cost of \$120,000 gold, according to Centro-America, says a United States Commerce report. A new line of tramways is proposed for the capital.

The Mississippi Legislature recently passed a new state traffic law. A speed limit of 30 miles an hour is provided for country roads and 15 miles in incorporated towns. Where the road is less than 20 feet in width, however, the rate is 10 miles per hour, while when passing a person walking the motorist must limit himself to 8 miles.

SPEED BOATS TO RACE TODAY ON DETROIT RIVER

Miss Detroit III. Will Defend the Famous Gold Challenge Cup Won by Her in 1915

DETROIT, Mich.—Seven speed boats are scheduled to take part in the races for the famous gold challenge cup which are to be held on the Detroit river today, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Of the seven boats entered three are from this city. The Miss Detroit III. flying the colors of the Miss Detroit Power Boat Association will defend the cup which she won last year and runs made this week on the St. Clair river have been very satisfactory to her owners. Very little can be learned about the Baby Marold, the new hydroplane owned by C. H. Wills. The Baby Marold will be driven by John Milot and John Beebe, who put the Miss Detroit across the finish line in the lead last year. The third entry from Detroit is another new boat flying the colors of the Del Rey Motor Boat Club. She will be driven by Freeman Monroe, who formerly handled the famous Kitty Hawks. The Miss Hamtramck will develop the least horsepower shown by any of the boats entered.

One other western boat will compete for the gold cup. The Miss Minneapolis, a new boat this year which recently broke the world's record by doing better than 66 miles an hour, will attempt to win the trophy from the Miss Detroit. The Miss Minneapolis has been in Detroit waters for some time and has been making wonderful time as well as making long runs of 30, 40 and 50 miles every day without touching the engine.

The Hawkeye, owned by A. L. Judson, president of the American Power Boat Association, which won the Thousand Islands trophy races this summer, is one of the three eastern boats entered. This boat will fly the birge of the Lake George Regatta Association. The two other eastern boats are the Ankle Deep Too, owned by Count Mankowski, and the Peter Pan VII, which is owned and will be driven by J. L. Simpson. The Ankle Deep Too will fly the colors of the Lake George Club and the Peter Pan VII. those of the Columbia Yacht Club.

Several entries have been received for the express cruiser race, among them being C. W. Kotcher's Betty M. II. and L. W. Tuller's Venetian Maid. This race is creating considerable interest in racing circles.

HORACE TAYLOR DEFEATS MARTIN IN SECOND ROUND

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—The annual open tennis tournament of the Old Town Country Club for the championship of Essex county was opened at the club's courts on the banks of the river Parker Friday.

L. H. Martin of Lowell, who had won the Bailey cup for two successive years, was defeated in the second round by Horace Taylor of Boston. The summary:

SINGLES
First Round
Oscar Ives, Salem, defeated J. M. Abbott, Lowell, 6-3, 9-7.
J. Hobson, Rye Beach, defeated C. E. Hockmeyer, Lowell, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.
Dr. W. H. Davis, Boston, defeated L. C. Pierce, West Newbury, 6-0, 6-0.
E. S. Dodge, Newburyport, defeated J. Schroers, Rye Beach, 6-2, 6-2.
Ellas Field, Boston, defeated R. Prescott, Haverhill, 6-1, 6-0.
Horace Taylor, Boston, defeated A. L. Hobson, Jr., Rye Beach, 6-1, 6-1.
L. H. Martin, Lowell, defeated Kenneth Chase, Haverhill, 6-3, 6-1.
Victor Hockmeyer, Lowell, defeated R. N. Pierce, 6-2, 6-1.
B. M. Currier, Boston, defeated F. A. Judkins, Haverhill, 6-0, 6-2.
Second Round
Horace Taylor defeated L. H. Martin, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.
Ellas Field defeated E. S. Dodge, 6-3, 6-0.
DOUBLES
Hockmeyer brothers, Lowell, defeated J. Schroers and J. Hobson, Rye Beach, 6-1, 6-8, 6-3.

WOMEN SWIMMERS COMPETE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six women swimmers will try for the one-mile national championship, which will be contested today in the sanctioned aquatic meet to be staged by the Rye Beach Swimming Club. Miss Claire Galligan, the New Rochelle girl who has been practically invincible in eastern swimming contests this season, will compete against Miss Marion Gibson, a Boston star, and Miss McLoughlin of Philadelphia. Three others are also entered.

STILES WINS WESTERN TITLE

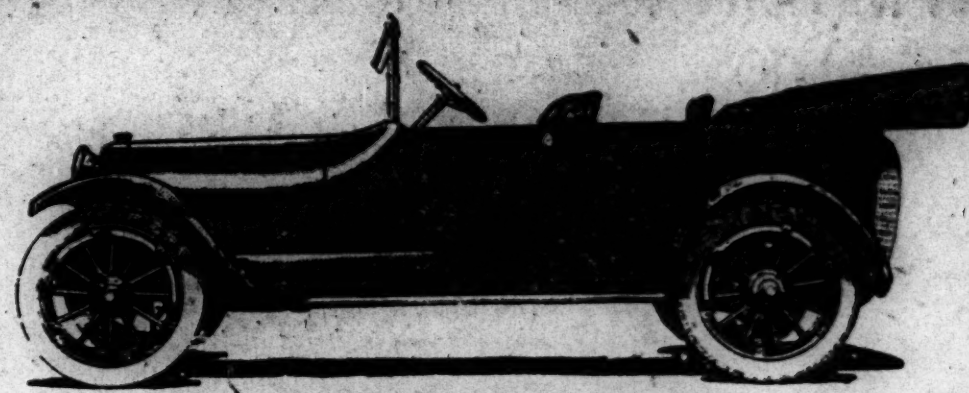
CHICAGO, Ill.—F. E. Stiles, North-western University, defeated A. N. McDonald, University of Illinois, for the western intercollegiate golf championship at Evanston Friday 2 and 1 in 36 holes. In the morning play Stiles was 4 up. In the second flight Thomas Kaiser, Dartmouth, defeated Howard McGuire, Armour, 1 up.

F. WILLET MEETS L. FOSTER

BEVERLY, Mass.—Lawrence Foster defeated T. P. Beal, Jr., 6-2, 6-1 and Francis Willet defeated A. C. Butler 4-6, 6-4, 6-4 in the semi-finals of the men's singles in the Montserrat Golf Club tennis tournament Friday afternoon. Willet and Foster meet in the finals today.

IOWA OFFICIAL DAIRY WEEK

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa is to have her first official dairy week, Sept. 11 to 16, says the Register and Leader. The Iowa State Dairy Association, cooperating with the other dairy interests in the state, is working to make this a banner week. The local creamery has been chosen as the medium or central meeting point in each community.



Studebaker Six, Seven Passenger Touring Car \$1085

The Growth of Studebaker Business Is Built on Giving Honest Value to the People

For over thirteen months the present series of Studebaker cars have been steadily increasing in sales, and today there are more unfilled orders on hand for the present models of Studebaker cars than there have ever been before.

It has not been necessary for Studebaker to "announce" a new model, or to build a cheap car, or to in any way change the car which it introduced to the public July 1st, 1915, and further refined and improved in January, '16.

There has been no let-up in public demand for this car. It has been imitated by other manufacturers, but in power, in value, in efficiency, in economy, in appearance, in comfort and in roominess it still leads all cars in its class.

It Gives Nation-wide Satisfaction

In the last thirteen months it has been giving service in every part of the United States. It has been driven in the crowded traffic of metropolitan centers. It has been driven through the difficult roads of the northern countries, through the gumbo roads of the middle West, through the mountains of the West. Seventy thousand owners have tested its adaptability to general motoring needs. Hundreds of stage drivers have tested its dependability and durability in continuous service on rough mountain roads, and from all parts of the country the orders come in for more cars of the same kind.

It Has Developed No Weakness

No weakness has developed. The motor has stood up and given the power economically. The rear axle construction has stood the strain of

Four—\$875
F. O. B. Detroit

Six—\$1085
F. O. B. Detroit



DONOVAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY

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N. E. Wholesale Branch, 100 Cummington Street, Boston
DIRECT FACTORY BRANCH, 162-164 MAIN ST., WORCESTER, MASS.

BOLIVIA SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN WOLFRAM TRADE

Mining Centers Which Have Contributed to the Production on the Largest Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bolivia's rapid increase in the production of wolfram, or tungsten, is shown in figures recently received here giving the exports of that mineral during the first four months of the current year as almost equal to the total exports of wolfram during 1915.

In 1915, the wolfram exports from Bolivia amounted to 792 tons, with an official value of Bs.1,497,845 (a boliviano may roughly be considered equal to 40 cents).

In the first four months of the current year, the exports increased to 755 metric tons, that is to say barely 37 tons less than the total for all of the previous year. Reduced to Spanish quintals, the exportation for the four months amounted

to 16,610 quintals. The market price ruling for wolfram within this period varied between Bs.400 and Bs.580 per quintal. Taking as basis of calculation the minimum price the sum of Bs.6,644,000 is arrived at as the net value of the product of the wolfram exportation from January to April inclusive—about \$166,000.

The mining centers which have contributed on the largest scale to the production of wolfram have been Oruro, followed by La Paz and finally Potosi. The following figures show the relative importance of the exports from the three centers for the period in question:

	Kilos	Value
Oruro.....	498,521	\$109,725
La Paz.....	164,068	36,075
Potosi.....	92,295	20,380
	755,204	\$166,180

It should be noted that a part of the La Paz production and all of Cochabamba is included in the Oruro figures, being exported from that point.

The production for La Paz increased approximately 4800 per cent, for Potosi 333 per cent, for Oruro 204 per cent.

The fall in the price of wolfram from approximately Bs.500 per quintal to approximately Bs.300 will affect considerably the value of the output, but it is expected that the volume of exports will be maintained more or less the same.

NATIONAL G. A. R. ELECTS OFFICERS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. at the national encampment here; William H. Wormstead of Kansas City, senior vice-commander; E. K. Russ of New Orleans, junior vice-commander, and the Rev. Orville S. Reed of Manzanola, Col., chaplain-in-chief. The new commander announced appointive officers as follows: H. Benzough, Pittsburgh, adjutant-general; D. R. Stourts, Buffalo, quartermaster-general; J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, assistant quartermaster-general.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

The Women's City Club will hold a holiday social on Monday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30. Miss Flora MacDonald, secretary of the club, will officiate. Mrs. Grace Johnson Leslie will give the musical program, accompanied by Miss Ida Louise Treadwell.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN BOSTON
On his return trip from Maine to New York Colonel Roosevelt passed through Boston yesterday and was the guest for several hours of Dr. William S. Sturgis and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge at the former's residence, 36 Beacon street.

SOLDIERS USE Y. M. C. A. HOMES AS CLUB HOUSES

Comfort and Entertainment Supplied to Border Troops in Camp Along With Constructive Religious Endeavor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In 20 military camps along the Mexican border, extending from Brownsville on the gulf to San Diego on the Pacific, 38 big army Y. M. C. A. buildings rear themselves above the cities of white tents. They are the coolest places in the camps—screened from flies, dry in the heavy rains, well lighted at night, comfortable and home-like. The buildings are centers which the men appreciate so greatly that their facilities are used to the utmost during leisure from camp work and drill and throughout the evening hours until the bugles sound taps.

All day long the graphophone whistles out music. In the evening groups of soldiers put on the records of popular songs and their voices ring out into the Texas night in rollicking choruses. And they like to sing hymns, too. If there is no record for what they want, some fellow who can play sits at the little folding organ and leads in church hymns. Some of the branch associations have a piano, rented by the month, and this is rarely silent.

Reports to the national headquarters of the army Young Men's Christian Association, 124 East Twenty-eighth street, from the 150 secretaries in charge of the buildings, say they are crowded with troops night and day. In fact, the simple frame structures are looked upon as the club houses of the men and are being used continually as the centers of the social activity of the camps. At the same time, a weekly program of religious work is carried out and clean living is urged as the standard for soldiers of the United States.

The work is thoroughly organized and its efficiency and widespread influence for good are highly praised by General Funston and the commanding officers associated with him. Secretary Baker of the war department and General Scott, chief of the general staff, recently wrote letters commending the association's work in helping to preserve the morale of the camps.

From the opening day of each building, writing paper by the thousand sheets has been given out at the secretaries' counter and letters by the bushels are daily sent homeward. In every building is the sign "Write Home," a reminder to many thoughtless and careless young men. Up to the end of August the consumption of writing paper averaged about 75,000 sheets a day.

Forty tons of magazines and other reading matter were sent to the association buildings on the border between July 1 and Sept. 1, and there were many individual shipments from soldiers' relatives and friends. When the soldiers are not writing letters or listening to the graphophone, they are reading. Domino and checker tournaments are going all the time.

At night there are the motion pictures and impromptu entertainments furnished by the men themselves. There is a surprising amount of good talent among the troops. Only those who come early are able to get into the buildings at all.

When all the motion picture equipments are installed, 30 buildings can be turned into theaters every night, if necessary. The motion picture film trade has generously agreed to provide free film service for the Y. M. C. A. buildings, the reels being sent on a regular circuit from one camp to another. The motion picture machines are so arranged that on fine nights the screens can be set up in the open air and unlimited audiences accommodated.

The weekly programs of the Association buildings are not built for a round of pleasure alone. The secretaries see that constructive religious work is carried on.

CALIFORNIA BIG AUTOMOBILE BUYER

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—There are 61,137 automobiles in Los Angeles county, according to a report by Supt. H. A. French of the state motor vehicle department. This is one machine for every 13 inhabitants. In the state there are 180,610 automobiles and 25,937 motorcycles. During the first six months of the present year \$1,993,501.71 was received from licenses and fees. It is estimated that Californians purchase \$75,000,000 worth of automobiles each year.

ST. LOUIS OPERA PROGRAM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Plans for the season of Max Rabinoff's Boston-national grand opera company in St. Louis next winter have been made public. The company will give four performances at the Odeon Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, Dec. 7, 8 and 9, and on the Sunday night following the company will present a concert at which Verdi's "Requiem" will be sung. The company's chorus will be reinforced by the St. Louis grand opera chorus which has been trained this summer by Giacomo Spadoni, assistant director of the Chicago grand opera company.

KANSAS CHARITY WORK

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas spent approximately one and three quarter millions of dollars at the seven charitable institutions under the state board of control in the last two years, according to the biennial report of the board of control, says the Capital.

CIVIC ORCHESTRA POWER IS TESTED IN TSCHAIKOWSKY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The combination of Tschaiowsky's most popular symphony and a famous operatic singer proved irresistible at the penultimate concert of the Civic Orchestra Society at Madison Square Gardens. Filled with a rapidly attentive and enthusiastic audience, the vast interior presented an impressive spectacle, which doubtless had its effect on Walter Henry Rothwell's forces, who gave a notable rendering of the "Pathetic." The subtleties of the composition must necessarily be somewhat diminished in such a spacious auditorium, but if the finer shades of expression and the almost toneless pianissimo in which the symphony fades away were not appreciated save by those well to the front, abundant enjoyment was to be derived by all from the vigorous ensembles and sonorous climaxes, especially in the third movement.

The conductor should see to it next season, if these admirable concerts are to be continued, which fortunately seems probable, that his leading strings are strengthened. For that matter neither first nor second violins have the fullness and sweep essential to first-class symphonic performances, especially in such a large hall. The brass, however, is singularly good.

There was demonstrative appreciation at the end of each movement of the symphony, and at the conclusion conductor and orchestra were called upon several times. Needless to say the "William Tell" overture was played for all it is worth, while a symphonic effect was imparted to the older Strauss' waltz "Du und du," which was conducted with veritable Viennese élan. How admirably the great "Valse King" scored these compositions!

Mme. Margaret Matzenauer proved herself more than a distinguished dramatic contralto. She revived recollections of the famous Titiens by singing the "Casta Diva" aria from Bellini's "Norma," which, being a soprano air, was somewhat of a tour de force. But Mme. Matzenauer is really more mezzo than contralto. The expressive declamation of the lengthy and tiresome recitative, the phrasing and beauty of tone in the aria afforded a remarkable exhibition of talent. Later the artist sang Adriano's air from "Rienzi," where one meets a Wagner somewhat difficult to recognize, but none the less interesting. The number is too rarely heard. The final concert on Tuesday was almost exclusively Wagnerian, with Mme. Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan opera company as soloist.

Under ordinary circumstances there would have been six more of these concerts by the Civic Orchestra Society, but it was deemed advisable to cancel the last five. There are good prospects of the concerts being revived next season, and to this end the Metropolitan musical bureau is cooperating with the organizers in arranging two open-air performances of opera at the City College stadium, with the aid of Metropolitan opera artists. One performance will be of "Die Walküre," and the other of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

GERMAN MUSIC NOTES

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—A nearly forgotten opera by Offenbach, called "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," has been presented at the Metropol theater. This piece belongs among the most Parisian of Offenbach's works, and makes special demands on the singer of the leading role. This part was taken by Fritz Massary, who achieved one of the most brilliant successes he ever had in Berlin. The other parts were also satisfactorily taken. General Bumbum was sung by Peter Lordmann, and the Grenadier Fritz by Albert Kutzner. A little song by Willi Prager was much applauded. Director Schulz earned the gratitude of his public for providing a most amusing entertainment.

The Deutsches Opernhaus has not closed its doors this summer, the intention being to keep actors and stage hands busy the year round. The summer season began with the performance of a comic opera "Boccaccio" with music by Franz von Suppé. The best artists of the house were called on for the cast of this comic opera. Elisabeth Boehm van Endert took the part of Giovanni Boccaccio and achieved a great success. Bernhard Bötel sang the Pietro, Prince of Palermo; Eduard Kandi sang the Scala and Grete Blaha the part of his wife. Julius Lieban attained a great comedy success in the part of Lamberuccio through his comic songs. He has well been called "the Hans Wassmann of the opera stage." Rudolf Krasel conducted and the piece was staged by Dr. Hans Kaufmann, who achieved some striking Florentine effects in the scenery.

Dr. James Simon has finished a mourning cantata with words by Rajner Maria Rilke. The work will be heard for the first time on Oct. 8, in the Kaiser Wilhelm memorial church, with Herr Kiesslich conducting.

The memory of Max Reger was honored in Heidelberg by the first presentation of some of his last works. The Heidelberg Bach Verein, with Geheimrat Wolfrum conducting, sang Hebbel's "Requiem," and the more difficult "Hermit" of Eichendorff, the music for both of which was composed by Reger. It was regarded as a notable occasion.

"Eiga," described as a nocturne in seven scenes adapted from Gerhard Hauptmann by Maria von Zobelkitt, with music by Erwin Lendvai, will have its premiere next winter at Mannheim.

ENGLISH MUSIC NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England.—There will be an abundance of music in London this autumn. Sir Thomas Beecham has definitely announced his intention of resuming operatic activities at the Aldwych theater in October "for as long as public support justifies it." In the meantime, the 1916 season of Promenade concerts at Queens hall opens on Aug. 26. Owing to younger members of the New Queens Hall Orchestra having been called up for military service, several new faces will be seen at the desks. A few seasons ago the strings were augmented by the addition of other players, but for some reason or other their services were discontinued. The experiment, however, is now being repeated. Sir Henry Wood, the conductor, has been busy hearing candidates for the vacant places and has expressed his astonishment at the efficiency shown by the applicants, who for the most part were quite youthful students rejected by the army authorities. With surprising ease and assurance they were able to read the most difficult music at sight.

Abandoning the "safe" (most musicians would say "reactionary") policy of last year, Messrs. Chappell have announced the following list of novelties for this season's Promenade programs: Clog Dance, "Handel in the Strand," Grainger; Symphonic Scherzo (new version), Montague F. Phillips; ancient Scottish tunes (a) "Let's Never Cruelty," (b) "Honest Luckie" (first concert performance), Mackenzie; Scherzo Humoresque for four bassoons, Prokofiev; Concerto in G minor for two solo violins, solo violinello, organ and strings, Handel; Suite, "Pictures from an Exhibition," Moussorgsky-Touschnakov; "A Passing Serenade," Protiwinsky; "Song of the Boatman," Glazunov; New Orchestral Suite (No. 6), Bach; Meditation on the first prelude of Bach ("Ave Maria"), Gounod-Wood; Hornpipe for full orchestra, Norman O'Neill; Suite, "From the Country Side," Eric Coates; Paraphrase on the Hymns of the Allied Nations, Glazunov.

Among the soloists engaged there are many familiar names. The list includes Misses Clara Butterworth, Louise Dale, Kathleen Peck, Carrie Tubb, Ruth Vincent, Margaret Balfour, Carmen Hill and Ethel Hook, with Messrs. John Booth, Walter Hyde, Fraser Gange, Charles Tree and Robert Radford. Among the solo instrumentalists are Miss Myra Hess, Mr. Howard Jones, Mr. Moiseiwitsch, William Murdoch, Miss Irene Scharrer and Mr. Solomon. The following members of the orchestra: Arthur Beckwith, violin, C. Warwick-Evans, violoncello, and Albert Fransella, flute.

The Oriana Madrigal Society has been in existence about 13 years and is a model of its kind. The high level of performance and the distinction of its programs owe much to the honorary conductor, C. H. Kennedy Scott, who by his encouragement of the native composer is helping to carry on the old English tradition in choral work.

The choir is equally at home in a thirteenth century tune and the excellent modern work of composers like Vaughan Williams, Balfour Gardiner, Percy Grainger and many others. Those interested, and every London musician should be, can apply to the Hon. Secretary, Leighton House, Holland Park Road, for further details. There is no more effective way of helping English music and the English composer.

HARROGATE, England.—Madame Strala, M. Jean Vallien, M. Strokoff and M. Simon Wery gave a concert recently at the Kursaal.

ABERYSTWYTH, Wales.—Mr. Lloyd George, who gave the deciding word at the time of the controversy as to whether the Eisteddfod should be held during the war, attended the festival. The Aberystwyth Choir won the chief choral prize in competition with a choir from Forestfach, South Wales.

MUSIC IN KANSAS CITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The coming musical season in Kansas City will offer a wide variety for the first half of the period ending with the Christmas holidays. There will be two opera engagements, five concerts and a ballet performance, the latter opening the season, Oct. 24, with the appearance at the Shubert theater of the Pavlov-Ukrainian company. Oct. 25 and 26 the Ellis grand opera company will be here for two performances under the auspices of the Shriners in Convention hall. The San Carlo grand opera company will be here Nov. 13, 14 and 15 at the Garden theater, presenting "Rigoletto," "Martha," "Lohengrin" and one other bill, probably "Salome" or the double bill "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The Trio de Lutece with Caroline Alexander, soprano, will appear Nov. 14, and Joseph Hofmann, pianist, Nov. 28. Maud Allan and her company and Teresa Carreño, pianist, will also be here before Christmas at dates to be announced later. The Symphony orchestra will give two or three concerts but has not yet announced the exact time. Christmas week the Symphony Chorus will give "The Messiah."

Minor C. Keith, who is called the "uncrowned king of the tropics" because of his present control of a large share of business in the Central American republics bordering on the Caribbean, is a factor in negotiations now under way in which the United States figures. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., who, after an unsatisfactory experience in retail trade, took up with surveying and lumbering and got quite a good start through his ability and enterprise. Then he was conscripted by kindred who had entered into contracts with Costa Rica to build a railroad; and thus he got his first start in a region so much of which he now dominates commercially. This he has done by providing transportation facilities where formerly there were none; by negotiating loans in markets abroad on terms favorable to reduction of the debts of states involved. Mr. Keith's great project is the International Railways of Central America, now in operation from the Mexican-Guatemalan boundary on the north to Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. In time it will link the Panama canal with Mexico on the north. Mr. Keith is a believer in the ultimate union of the Central American republics.

"HUEMAC" HEARD IN OPERA SEASON AT BUENOS AIRES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Argentine music had an important opportunity at the Colon theater on July 22, when the one-act opera, "Huemac," by Pascual de Rogatis, was produced under agreement between the municipality and the Italian company which rents the house. The work, though sympathetically sung, was rather perfunctorily managed. In the light, however, of the usual experience of

composers in America, the writer of "Huemac" was fortunate in having his work given at all. Riestra, the Peruvian, has written pieces which have never got nearer the public than the manager's desk. A rather certain indication of the ultimate success of Argentine opera is that one native work must be produced each season, as a condition of use of the Colon theater, now at the sixtieth year of its fame.

De Rogatis was educated in the music schools of Buenos Aires, though he is a native of Italy. He has written an orchestral suite, a symphony, three symphonic poems, a concerto for violoncello and other works. He had as the librettist for his opera, Edmundo Montagne, and as his scenic designer, Jorge Bermudez. The dramatic origins of the little tragedy are Mexican, the hero, Huemac, being shown in noble but unsuccessful conflict with a rival warrior, Ixciohuatl. There enter into the story a prophetess, Mayabel, who is patterned somewhat after the Greek character, Medea; and the hero's wife, Xiutlal. The music is built largely around South American themes, including melodies of Peru, Bolivia and Colombia.

The leading singers in the production were Mr. Crimi, who had the title part; and Mme. Royer, who had the part of Mayabel. The composer conducted the piece.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Edward Lee Brown, who has been elected president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, will go to the place from the vice-presidency of the Denver & Rio Grande road. He also is general manager of the Rio Grande Southern, and other companies, with headquarters in Denver, have utilized his administrative skill. His career illustrates anew the way in which most railway presidents of the present generation have won their positions; not by their influence with large financial interests in the East, and in Europe, as formerly, but by steadily climbing, round by round, the ladder of railway efficiency. Thus Mr. Brown, a native of Iowa, and educated in the public schools, began as a messenger boy in 1875; then he became, in turn, telegraph operator, train dispatcher, and joint agent for three roads traversing Iowa. Then in 1890, having proved his capacity, he was given position of much responsibility on roads tributary to the Northern Pacific, with his headquarters in Minnesota. Later came divisional superintendencies on feeders of the Great Northern road; and in 1912 he went to Denver and assumed supervision of the interests there, before alluded to.

Goldworthy Lowes Dickinson, whose writings and lectures on various questions arising out of the war have attracted considerable attention, is a writer of much ability. He at present occupies the positions of fellow and lecturer of King's College, Cambridge, and lecturer at the London school of economics. Educated at Charterhouse and King's College, Cambridge, he has devoted himself largely to writing on philosophic, social and religious questions. Some of his best-known works are: "Revolution and Reaction in Modern France," "The Development of Parliament in the Nineteenth Century," "Religion and Immortality," and "Letters of John Chinaman." Mr. Dickinson visited the United States quite recently and delivered lectures on questions arising out of the present position in Europe, which were full of interest and displayed much careful thought.

Andricus Aristeus Jones has resigned his post as assistant secretary of the interior, and has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, as a Democrat from New Mexico. Mr. Jones is a native of Tennessee, was graduated from Valparaiso University in Indiana, and then turned to school teaching, first in Tennessee and later in New Mexico. Deciding to be a lawyer, he returned to Valparaiso University and won his bachelor's degree. Then he returned to Las Vegas, where he had been principal of schools, and began to practice law, having been formally admitted to the bar of New Mexico. He has been mayor of Las Vegas, and United States district attorney. He already has been through one campaign for the United States senatorship. His prominence in the state as party leader, and his honors from the party counted, no doubt, in his selection, in 1913, as assistant secretary of the interior, as did his legal ability.

Minor C. Keith, who is called the "uncrowned king of the tropics" because of his present control of a large share of business in the Central American republics bordering on the Caribbean, is a factor in negotiations now under way in which the United States figures. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., who, after an unsatisfactory experience in retail trade, took up with surveying and lumbering and got quite a good start through his ability and enterprise. Then he was conscripted by kindred who had entered into contracts with Costa Rica to build a railroad; and thus he got his first start in a region so much of which he now dominates commercially. This he has done by providing transportation facilities where formerly there were none; by negotiating loans in markets abroad on terms favorable to reduction of the debts of states involved. Mr. Keith's great project is the International Railways of Central America, now in operation from the Mexican-Guatemalan boundary on the north to Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. In time it will link the Panama canal with Mexico on the north. Mr. Keith is a believer in the ultimate union of the Central American republics.

IOWA CHEESE INDUSTRY

DES MOINES, Iowa.—W. B. Barney, state dairy and food commissioner, says the Register and Leader, is working on a plan to be put before the general assembly next January for building up the cheese manufacturing industry in Iowa.

STUDENTS TAKE PART IN ACTIVE "DRY" CAMPAIGN

Intercollegiate Association Has Hundreds of Volunteers—Attention Centered on State-Wide Movement in Michigan

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill.—The college year soon opening is regarded as an unprecedented opportunity for interesting college men and women in temperance by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. It has laid plans for encouraging students in the states where prohibition is an issue this fall to take a hand in the campaign, and proposes to give support to the formation of Hanly and Landrith clubs among college men generally for the assistance of the national candidates.

Attention of the association is to be focused on the Michigan state-wide prohibition campaign. As far back as last April it sent one of its most capable field secretaries into the state to enlist men for the contest in the fall. The aims of the expedition were to arouse sentiment in the higher institutions of learning for the banishment of the liquor traffic and to organize and inspire each college in the work. The success of the secretary, Harry G. McCain, is reported as remarkable. About 700 college men have volunteered to give some time to campaigning for the state-wide amendment, and enough more to bring the number up to 1000 are expected. In the figures given out by Harry S. Warner, secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, the state normal school at Ypsilanti leads the list with 125 recruits and the University of Michigan comes next with 104.

The usefulness of the students is expected to be chiefly that of auxiliaries to the state committees. Often they will be called on to provide the entertainment at prohibition meetings. In Michigan the plan is to send selected students of ability in teams of two each in rallies and meetings from schoolhouse to schoolhouse over the state, using a stereophonic work and assistance at headquarters, if looked for from other students. One of the most efficient of the prohibition association secretaries, Maxwell Hall, a Yale end and Transylvania, Ky., man, has been detailed to the Michigan campaign.

Fifty college men are counted on for the California campaign. Half a dozen have been at work the entire summer. The president of the North California Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, H. A. Frye, has been engaged with the state dry federation through the summer.

Montana's four colleges were organized last November in anticipation of the state-wide prohibition contest this fall, so that some good work by college men in this district is expected. In Nebraska 25 college students are assured for the fight there. Some assistance is expected in South Dakota, though this state is not organized as well as others.

Inasmuch as the prohibition association's aim is to interest the college men and women in temperance by every means, the association will give its aid to the formation of student organizations favoring the Prohibition party, though the association itself is not partisan. In anticipation of the opportunities at hand, an increase in the number of traveling secretaries is to be made this fall.

Within a couple of years Mr. Warner says that he hopes to see a woman secretary employed. The association did its first organizing of the women's institutions last year, in South Carolina. It got a nucleus in six out of seven of the state's institutions, results which greatly encouraged it.

One of the most interesting incidents in the prohibition work among college students the past year was the expedition of several quartets from Kansas into Nebraska. The tour was to give testimony, from experience, of young men who had always lived in a prohibition state and did not know the saloon. One group spent 10 days in southeastern Kansas visiting 18 towns and cities and holding 19 meetings. The street meetings averaged about 200 persons. These boys were from McPherson College. The other team was gathered from Southwestern, Friends and Fairmount Colleges.

OPERA HOUSE BOXES REPLACED BY CHAIRS

In order to adapt the Boston opera house to its present uses, Lawrence McCarthy, the manager, has removed the row of boxes on the orchestra floor, and will fill in the acquired space with new rows of chairs, and with a circle of standing room. The change increases the capacity of the theater by about 200 orchestra locations and reduces the boxes to 26 on the middle floor.

Important among the bookings for the house this season is the engagement of the Russian ballet, with Mr. Nijinsky as one of the leading dancers, the week beginning Nov. 6.

DES MOINES CHOSEN THIRCE

DES MOINES, Ia.—The joint committee of the Iowa District Gas Association, the Iowa section of the National Electric Light Association and the Iowa Electric Railway Association, have decided to hold their 1917 conventions here, says the Register and Leader. The gas men will meet on May 22 and 23 and the electric light and railway men meet on May 24 and 25.



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Among productions new to the Auditorium stage will be: Giordano's "ANDREA CHENIERE" (with Rosa Raisa, Gladys Criss and Giacomo Rimini); Humperdinck's "KÖNIGSKINDER" (with Geraldine Farrar as the Goose-girl); Massenet's "GRISELIDIS"; Herbert's "MADEIRA"; and Massenet's "SAPHO" (with Mary Garden in the title role); Gounod's "VENISE" (with Maria Kousnezoff and Lucien Muratore).

THE WAGNERIAN CYCLE given Sundays in addition to "The Ring," will embrace: "Parsifal," "Tannhäuser," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Lohengrin."

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MUSIC NOTES

With Josef Pasternack as conductor, an orchestra organized from the Boston Symphony membership will give a series of pop concerts in Symphony hall, beginning Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, and continuing to Saturday evening, Sept. 23. There will be 55 players, J. Theodorowicz acting as concert master. The programs will contain a group of numbers for orchestra and a group of selections from opera.

Mr. Pasternack has been assistant conductor at the Metropolitan opera house, directing Sunday evening concerts in that institution. He has been conductor of the Century opera company and the Aborn opera company, and he has directed the summer opera company at Ravinia park, near Chicago. A quartet of singers will assist at the pops, comprising Miss Dora Gibson, soprano; Mme. Lillia Snelling, contralto; Octave Dua, tenor; and Constantin Nicolay, bass. All the singers except Mr. Dua will appear the first week.

This series of concerts, combined with the regular spring pops and with the summer pops that have been held at the Copley-Plaza hotel, makes for the first time a continuous year of playing for the men of the Symphony orchestra.

The program for the opening night is as follows: "March, 'Lorraine,' Ganne; overture, 'Mignon,' Thomas; waltz, 'Frent Euch des Lebens,' Strauss; fantasia, 'Carmen,' Bizet; arias from 'Tosca' and 'Aida,' sung by Miss Gibson; aria, selected, sung by Mr. Nicolay; arias from 'La Gioconda' and 'Samson and Delilah,' sung by Miss Snelling; national air, 'Star Spangled Banner,' overture, 'William Tell,' Rossini; dance from 'La Gioconda,' Ponchielli; selection, 'La Bohème,' Puccini; march, Blon.

The managers of the orchestra express their satisfaction with the subscription sale of tickets for the winter symphony concerts at fixed prices, both because they know with some certainty before the season opens what their income will be and because they will not again be obliged to handle all the tickets in four days at an auction sale. Karl Muck, the conductor, who is at Blue Hill, Me., is said to have arranged for producing a number of new compositions, notwithstanding difficulties of obtaining music from European publishers. The concerts open Oct. 13.

Efrem Zimbalist, the violinist, and Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone, are announced to appear in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 8, under the auspices of the Business Women's Club.

COPLEY-PLAZA MUSICALES

The subscription sale for the musicales which are to be held the coming season in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza hotel is in charge of the Copley-Plaza Operating company. Eight concerts will be given and the price of season tickets is \$20. The concerts will be held afternoons at 3:15 o'clock on the first and third Tuesdays of December, January, February and March, under the direction of W. R. Macdonald. Musicians announced to appear are Mme. Barrientos, Mme. Edvina, Mr. Martinelli, Mme. Frisch and Mr. Schelling. In the list of artists is Mme. Lada, the dancer. On one of the afternoons the Russian Symphony orchestra of New York, Modest Altschuler, conductor, will present a program.

NIJINSKY BALLET TO GIVE WEEK'S SEASON

Six performances of the Russian ballet, with Mr. Nijinsky directing the stage and taking part in the dancing, will be given at the Boston Opera House the week of Nov. 6. It is said that Mnd. Karsavina has been engaged to appear. The organization will have the assistance of the same orchestra as last season and is expected to bring a repertory of about 15 dance dramas.

HARVARD STUDENT GETS PILOT LICENSE

Another Harvard student qualified as an aviator and was given his pilot's license when Hamilton Coolidge of Brookline passed his official trials at the Curtiss school in Buffalo a few days ago. This makes three licenses awarded to the Harvard men who have been training in aviation at the three schools, Curtiss school in Buffalo, the Thomas school at Ithaca and the Wright school at Mineola, L. I. The work has been given under the supervision of a committee of Harvard graduates with Roger Amory, '10, as chairman.

PYTHIAN OFFICERS MEET

SALEM, Mass.—Representatives of 30 lodges of the Knights of Pythias in Massachusetts held a conference and dinner at the Salem Willows last night by invitation of Harlan P. Knight, G. C. Addresses were made by John Ballantyne, supreme representative; Harlan P. Knight, G. C.; Clifford E. Jones, G. V. C.; George E. Howe, G. K. of R.; G. Everett Stackpole, G. T.; John Weaver Sherman of Boston, Joseph S. Spencer of the judiciary committee, George J. Harvey and Charles W. Wilson.

OPENINGS ARE POSTPONED

ANDOVER, Mass.—The school authorities yesterday decided to postpone the opening of the public schools from Sept. 11 to 25, and the trustees of Abbott academy will postpone the opening of the academy from Sept. 20 to Sept. 27.

AT THE THEATERS

COLONIAL—"The Amber Empress," musical comedy, 8.
HOLLIS—"The Melody of Youth," romantic drama, 8:10.
SHUBERT—"Katinka," musical comedy, 8:15.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday: Colonial 2, Shubert 2:15, Wilbur 2:15.



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PRESS SPEAKS DECIDEDLY ON RAILWAY ISSUE

Stricter Federal Regulation of
Roads Recommended in Some
Newspapers—All Opposed to
Stoppage of Traffic

Federal regulation and even full government control of the railroads are among the things recommended by the press to prevent in the future such a situation as has confronted the people of the United States the past fortnight. Newspaper comment on various phases of the controversy between the companies and their employees as to wages and hours are appended:

Chicago Tribune

If the American democracy is efficient, if it is capable of discerning its own interest in orderly progress, it will stand out against the evil of organized force in the hands of either labor or capital. Our hope of continued prosperity and of a steadily broadening democracy is through a determined support of peaceful adjudication of industrial differences. That is possible in the United States. Men who deny it insult the American people.

Philadelphia Ledger

Whether the country must endure all the loss and suffering involved in a railway strike depends apparently upon the ability of Congress to pass immediate legislation to avert it. . . . To say that the crisis now reached is the gravest that has confronted us in many years is not to take an alarmist view. Yet hope of a settlement of the dispute before a strike is called must prevail while there is the slightest ground for it.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The acute situation arising from the clash of the railroads and the trainmen emphasizes the necessity for federal regulation of railroads. Suppose the demands of the trainmen are granted and freight rates have to be raised as a consequence. Congress might recommend or even direct that the interstate rates be increased. But what would happen in the 48 states? Nobody expects that all the state commissions would raise interstate freight rates. If all refused, the entire burden would have to be borne by interstate traffic. Without any law, but merely by force of numbers, the 400,000 trainmen have made uniform demands on all the roads. But there is neither law nor force of opinion to compel a uniform revision of freight rates in all the states to conform to the new conditions.

This is only one illustration of one of the many reasons for such federal regulation as the Republican national platform demands. An executive officer of the Southern Pacific has presented another striking one. He says that uniform improvement is essential to efficient and economic development of our transportation service. He illustrates by citing the case of a road that is kept in the best possible condition, while its connecting lines have such poor facilities as to delay or congest traffic. This is not a hypothetical case. Such conditions are common. Every shipper who sends freight that must pass over different railway systems has suffered loss from this lack of uniformity. The only way we can have an efficient national system of transportation is by a uniform, general plan. This is impossible so long as there are 48 independent legislatures and as many separate commissions enforcing their various notions.

Milwaukee Journal

Of course the one thing most obvious about the railroad situation is that there has never been any way of meeting this kind of thing. It has gone along for years working up to such a point and the principals have always depended on the President to do something about it. And yet the President has never been given any power to do anything. . . . The railroad managers attack him, but they do not say what he was to do without authority which has never been granted. We, and we think the country feels about this way, are content to leave it to Washington, knowing that they will do their best and trusting that it will be the right thing. But it is clear also that there must come an end of the business of letting everything go until the last moment and then calling for an impossible interposition.

Springfield Republican

This one thing Congress can do, if it has the purpose and the will; it can arm the President with a power which would make him irresistible in preventing a nation-wide strike. Courts often make private citizens receivers of single railroad systems. Congress, under proper safeguards, can make the chief magistrate the receiver of the railroads of the United States.

New York Times

The measures the President asks Congress to enact would probably prevent a strike, but their permanent value is extremely doubtful. Emergency measures are apt to develop flaws. The questions are grave, of far-reaching importance; they are of vital interest to the great majority of business concerns in the country. Unless settled right they are not settled at all. If the new eight-hour law should prove entirely unworkable, or if it should be overturned, the brotherhoods would be no better off.

Des Moines Register

If Congress heads the divisionists and splits up into factional groups it will stamp itself as a cowardly, incompetent body. There is greater evil in a railroad strike than in this means taken to avert it. This is no time for squabbling and pulling for special interests. Congress and the President have power to deter-

mine whether the United States shall engage in a foreign war. Unless Congress shows the white feather, it can determine whether we shall have an equally ruinous civil war. A railroad strike is a civil war, nothing less.

New Orleans Times Picayune
Congress, having taken the problem in hand, must see to it that the public's claim is fully recognized, and that its grievance is forever removed. Never again should capital and labor be left to fight out an issue of this sort while the public "holds the bag." No makeshift settlement will serve, complete security for the future must be had. Capital may rebel against the eight-hour day and labor may rebel against compulsory arbitration, but both rebellions will be equally futile, if the public makes up its mind that both changes are necessary.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

That a peaceful solution may yet be found for the difficulty that threatens to throw the country into a general railroad strike next Monday morning seems to be a growing impression at Washington. The situation has improved since the President took the case to Congress. The situation is preeminently one affected by public sentiment. Neither party to this controversy can afford to precipitate the fight unless supported by public opinion. The party flying in the face of an adverse popular sentiment would be foredoomed to failure.

Baltimore Sun

The whole country will breathe more freely today at the probability that the railroad controversy will be ended without a strike, at least for the present. At the instance of President Wilson, Congress has acted with most commendable promptness, and the trainmen's representatives could hardly do less than to agree to call off the strike if the Adamson bill, which embodies essentially the President's proposals, shall be passed, which seems certain.

St. Paul Pioneer Press

The outlook at this time, subject to change by later developments, is that the threatened railway strike will be averted by the passage by Congress of the Adamson compromise eight-hour day measure. If the admission is to be made that the writing of this law into the federal statutes will prevent the stoppage of railway traffic at this time, that is as far as it can go. If it is true, as suggested, that nothing that legally may be enacted into law concerning the eight-hour day, and subsequently enforced, is objectionable to either side of the controversy, the law will be open to suspicion, and the question will be asked why the railway executives and brotherhood chiefs did not get together and save the country the period of agitation and anxiety.

Baltimore American

Unless all signs fail, there will be no railroad strike. The brotherhood officials have agreed to the acceptance, as a basis of calling off the strike, of a compromise eight-hour bill which has the approval of the President and which was introduced in the House late yesterday afternoon. The American people demanded that action be taken to prevent an industrial disaster and Congress must do its best. The railroad companies are prepared to fight a strike and fight it to the bitter end, but there must be no strike. The business of the country must not be interfered with by strikers for a single day.

STRIKE ORDER TO BE RECALLED IF BILL PASSES

(Continued from page one)

issue. He believed in arbitration, he said. "Congress has had to legislate, not on the merits of the question, but on threats," he declared. "My desk is full of threats." He read one from the Illinois labor assembly, warning him that the eyes of labor are on Washington.

"I shall serve as a senator," he said, "or I will not serve at all. I shall legislate for all of the American people or none. I detest the attempt in this bill to legislate for a class. Arbitration is abandoned at a time when a crisis presents itself. This Senate deliberately abandons it as a remedy. If this shall be done the Senate resolves itself into an arbitration board. It undertakes to legislate on an ex-parte hearing and creates a precedent that will return to plague us in the years to come."

The senator read a telegram from Mr. Adams of Danville, Ill., urging the senator to work for government ownership. "The Senate has entered involuntary servitude," he said. "No class can force me to desert my duty to all the people. If we can abandon our duty and if American politics has sunk to the level of class rate, we have degenerated. If we consent to be a party to the play of a President in petty politics on the eve of an election, then the country ought to pay the penalty."

He read a telegram from an official of the White Rats organization urging legislation on the eight-hour day. The senator declared that if the railroad bill passes, Congress will have to legislate for all classes of labor.

"No man will get legislation by my vote when he stands before me with a stop watch," he said. "I believe in arbitration, but still the stop watch is held on us. It's a question whether we shall do our duty or abandon that duty under a threat."

Senator Sharfthorn opened the session by offering an amendment to the Underwood amendment providing that the measure should not be construed as compelling any man to work for the wages prescribed by the interstate commerce commission.

At the opening of the night session of the Senate the eight-hour bill, passed late in the afternoon, was reported and by unanimous consent was laid before the Senate. Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, at once started in on a speech defending the President for the

course he has pursued during the discussions and conferences over the strike situation.

Senator Underwood offered section 6 of the Senate bill as an amendment. It was opposed by Senator Cummins, who said that the amendment, if adopted, would destroy the object of the bill. He did not think the brotherhood officials would withhold the strike if such legislation were passed.

Senator Underwood said he understood that the strike order would be withdrawn if the eight-hour system were written, at least temporarily, into law. He believed any official of a labor organization are considering these things," he said, "at the behest of the President."

He said the brotherhood chiefs, when invited to appear before the committee, said there was only one way in which a strike could be averted and that was for them to send a telegram, "Satisfactory settlement reached." He believed if the amendment should be adopted the brotherhood officials would not send the telegram.

"If we are to take away the right of unions to bargain collectively then it is infinitely better for the government to take over the railroads," he said. He criticized the bill because it contained no penalty for non-compliance of railroad companies in applying the eight-hour rule. "It is the brassiest gold brick that was ever tendered to the people of the United States," he declared.

House Passes Bill

Eight-Hour Measure Put Through as
President Wished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a vote of 239 to 56 with five answering "present," the House passed the emergency measure late yesterday, establishing an eight-hour day for the men employed on railroads used for the transportation of persons or property. The final vote was finished shortly after 6 o'clock. On the vote 68 Republicans favored the bill, while two Democrats voted against it.

At 2:20 debate closed according to the rule. An amendment was adopted changing the date the bill is to take effect from Dec. 1, 1916, to Jan. 1, 1917. The following amendment was adopted to specify railroads: "Except railroads independently owned and operated, not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railroads and electric interurban railroads; provided the above exemption shall not apply to railroads not less than 100 miles in length whose business is leasing or furnishing terminal or transfer facilities to other railroads or are themselves engaged in transfers of freight between railroads or between railroads and industrial plants."

Representative Clark of Florida offered an amendment extending the scope of the bill to take in all employees of the railroads, including station agents, flagmen, etc. He said: "If you really want to help you won't stop at helping the highest paid men in the service." He stated that he was opposed to the bill and questioned its constitutionality, but said if Congress was going to legislate at all, it should legislate fairly. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 120 to 81.

An amendment that caused some little comment was offered by Representative Sterling of Illinois. It was practically the same as the President recommended in his message to Congress. It authorized the appointment of a board of 11 members to investigate the conditions of any controversies which might arise between employers and employees. It further made an organized strike unlawful while this investigation was going on. Chairman Adamson of the interstate commerce committee made a point of order against it that it was not germane. Representative Garrett, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order, and Minority Leader Mann appealed to the House from the ruling, but the House sustained the chair by a vote of 109 to 92.

Discussion over a minor detail took up the time until 4:30, when, under the rule, the bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the House. Mr. Sterling moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report it back with the amendment he offered earlier on arbitration. Mr. Adamson again made a point of order against it. During the debate on it, Minority Leader Mann said this was one of the President's recommendations. He said all his recommendations were allied; and all were made at the same time and all for the same purpose.

Mr. Adamson said the House could pass those others later as "we hope to meet again." Mr. Mann retorted: "Now is the accepted time." However, the speaker, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order and Mr. Mann again appealed. Representative Fitzgerald voted to lay the appeal on the table, but the chair was again sustained by a vote of 204 to 87. On this vote 31 Republicans voted with the Democrats to sustain the chair.

Another vote to recommit failed by a vote of 181 to 67. The vote was taken at a little after 6 o'clock and the bill passed. The bill, besides providing the eight-hour day, empowers the President to appoint a commission of three to observe the operation and effects of the eight-hour standard for a period of six months and report its findings to the President and Congress.

Mr. Mann, in speaking on the bill said: "This bill is entitled a bill to establish an eight-hour day for employees and carriers, but there is no pretense in the bill itself that it makes or even tends toward the establishment of an eight-hour day. The railroad men would just as soon give a day's pay for four hours as they would for eight or 10 hours if they could recoup themselves from the public."

"I do not believe that Congress, with its doubtful power to change or alter contracts or to determine the rates of pay on train lines without knowledge and without investigation, should im-

pose a burden upon the whole people of the land."

The New England delegation voted as follows: Massachusetts, ayes, (Democrats) Pheland, Tague, Gallivan, Olney; (Republicans) Tinkham; nays, (Republicans) Treadwell, Gillet, Winslow, Rogers, Gardner, Dallinger, Roberts and Carter.

None of the Maine or New Hampshire members voted. The two Vermont members (Republicans), Greene and Dale, voted against it. Connecticut Republicans, Oakley, Hill and Glynn, voted against it. Rhode Island Democrat O'Shaunessy did not vote. The Republican members, Stiness and Kennedy, voted against it.

Senator Weeks' Speech

Says Congress Is Making Mistake in
Passing Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The trainmen demand that Congress shall stand and deliver. If Congress accedes to this demand it means temporarily at least, an end of representative government."

In these two deliberate sentences Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts today warned the Senate against passing the eight-hour bill. He avoided, as usual, the polemics employed by the more oratorical of his colleagues, but stated plainly that he thought Congress was making a great mistake in legislating under duress, no matter how meritorious the measure in itself might be. "No matter if I favored every provision of the bill," he said, "I should oppose it because of the method that has been employed to obtain it."

"This is the most important legislative crisis I have faced during my 12 years in Congress," he said. "There was no definite information on this subject until a few days ago when the President summoned the trainmen to Washington. In his address to Congress, the President stated that the controversy had been existing for more than a year."

"Why has he neglected to bring it to the attention of Congress, which has been in session nine months, and give Congress an opportunity to consider every phase of the question and to determine a course of action which might satisfy not only the parties in interest but more particularly the interest of the general public?"

"No fair consideration can be given to such questions as these in the midst of a political campaign, not to mention the fact that no time has been given to Congress to give the subject any real study. Neither the public nor any representative in Congress wishes to have labor employed under terms which are unreasonable, but it is hazardous to take from labor the right it has had to bargain with its employers, and turn the question of the wage over to a commission or to Congress."

"It may be that these men should receive this additional pay; but if they are entitled to it, every other employee of the railroads is entitled to an increase, and it is as much our duty to guard and protect the million and a quarter who are not represented in this controversy as it is the less than half million men who are making this appeal."

"The farmer whose granary is filled and ready for market deprecates a strike, and the merchant who sees the possibility of not getting goods for his customer like many others directly involved, make appeals in favor of this legislation."

"This may answer their purpose for the time being but it furnishes a basis for a habit which in the end will prove destructive; and it is our duty to not only protect all of the ninety seven millions of American citizens who are not connected either directly or indirectly with railroads but to even protect them against themselves."

"This question has reached the stage where it puts the railway trainmen in the position of demanding that Congress shall stand and deliver."

Facilities Are Taxed

Rail and Water Transportation Companies
Rushed Today

Rail and water transportation companies with terminals at Boston today found their facilities both for passengers and baggage taxed to the utmost by the thousands of people returning to their homes from extended vacations and to those who left for trips over the holiday. The railroads are running their trains in two and three sections and both the North and South stations are packed with tourists purchasing tickets or waiting for the departure of their trains. Extra steamers also are being pressed into service to accommodate people returning from the seashore.

At the North station officials said that in three hours this forenoon the traffic doubled, bidding fair to make a record for Saturday-before-Labor-day travel, nearly always the heaviest of the entire season. More people came to America's vacation land this year, says the railroad officials, increasing the demand for return accommodations.

Trains leaving the North station for points on the Boston & Maine system in New Hampshire, Maine and western Massachusetts all carried extra parlor cars or sleepers. The White Mountain trains took much extra equipment.

For three days beginning today the New Haven is to run considerable extra service between Cape Cod points and Boston. It is running several trains made up solely of baggage cars, while extra baggage cars are attached to practically every train pulling out of the South station. The Adams and American express also are attaching extra cars to their special trains.

To accommodate the big crowd of people who gathered at the South station this afternoon the New Haven ran many trains in two or three sections to New York.

Trains from the metropolis also arrived here in several sections. Trains between Springfield and New York as

well as between Worcester and New York are running in sections. Between Providence and Worcester extra service was provided by the New Haven as well. Sunday all the through trains will be in two sections, the Federal express for Washington, leaving at 5:40 p. m., being run in three sections.

Coastwise steamers were crowded with tourists and vacationists today. Hundreds booked passage on the Maine steamers and Canadian boats, planning to return Monday night or Tuesday morning. There are 10 steamers sailing from Boston today, all well filled with freight and with all passenger accommodations sold out.

The Eastern Steamship Corporation advertises double sailings from Portland and Bath on Monday to handle what is expected to be a record rush of people home. The steamers City of Bangor from Portland, due to arrive here Monday morning, will turn about immediately and make a hasty trip back to Maine and attempt to arrive back at Boston the same day. Practically all of the 10 sailings today are scheduled for late afternoon.

Brotherhood Restrained

Fifteen Louisville and Nashville Con-
ductors Get Injunction

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. G. Harrison and 14 other Louisville & Nashville railroad conductors have filed a suit in circuit court here seeking to restrain A. D. Dye, general chairman and the general representatives of the Louisville & Nashville railroad in the national board of the Order of Railway Conductors from issuing a strike notice.

Mr. Dye is chairman of the local general committee of the four brotherhoods likely to be affected by the strike, and Mr. Harrison and his fellow plaintiffs are members of the Order of Railway Conductors.

A temporary restraining order was issued and a motion for a permanent injunction will be heard today. The petition recites two grounds for the application. It avers that, in considering the question of a strike, the Louisville & Nashville conductors voted against it and therefore the order does not effect them. The second ground is broad and declares the strike order would be contrary to public policy.

Embargo Modification

Western Railroad Heads Admit There
Will Be No Strike

CHICAGO, Ill.—Convinced that Congress will force them to give their employees eight hours, presidents of important western railroads last night ordered rescinding or modification of the freight embargo established in preparation for a general railway strike.

Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and spokesman for the railroads in the conference with President Wilson, said the railroads are convinced Congress will force through the eight-hour day law before the date set for the strike, but that they are going ahead with plans to operate trains in the event of a strike. Modifications of the freight embargo were announced here by the Erie and Rock Island systems. Other roads were expected to take similar action.

Trade Board Takes Action

Members of the executive committee of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade have unanimously adopted resolutions asking President Wilson, members of Congress and the officials of the national railroad brotherhoods at Washington to delay for 30 days the strike which has been called for Monday.

Copies of the resolution, signed by John H. Corcoran, president, have been forwarded to the national capital. Speaking for 12,000 business men of Massachusetts, the resolution to the President and Congress resolves: "That we insist that the President of the United States and Congress use their strongest efforts to have the date for a strike postponed for at least 30 days until Congress shall have a reasonable time to investigate the points at issue between the railroad employees and the railroad companies."

The customary heavy traffic which the railroads expect and provide for on the Saturday preceding Labor day shows no diminution; and the Boston & Albany railroad reports that its trains leaving Boston at 10 a. m., 1:35 p. m., 2 p. m. and 4:45 p. m. are run in two sections from Boston to Albany. Eastbound traffic from Chicago and western points is also heavy, and the trains due in Boston at 10:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. and 8:35 p. m. also run in two sections from Albany to Boston.

Trains leaving Boston for New York, via Springfield, at 12 noon and 4 p. m. run in two sections, and the trains leaving New York at noon and 4 p. m. for Boston, via Springfield, also run in two sections. In addition the westbound twentieth century limited train leaving Boston at 12:30 p. m. has two extra Pittsburgh sleepers and one Chicago sleeper, and all the other through trains will carry extra sleepers.

All ticket agents and passenger representatives of the Boston & Albany railroad have been notified to advise passengers that all tickets will be issued subject to restricted train service and indefinite delay.

The volume of baggage coming into the North station on the inward bound through trains was in excess of the normally heavy amount for the Friday before Labor day and it was decided to press the freight house into service as an extra space for handling the vast quantity of trunks, bags and other baggage.

Hotels are feeling the increased rush of vacationist travel through this city, and some have been forced to refuse ac-



This Model by Odette

WETHERN'S

We Believe we were the only Millinery concern represented in Paris and London this season, with the exception of a Millinery buyer, from Boston's largest retail store.

This Fact enables us to show the correct styles, also puts us in the unique position of having been able to go carefully through the Millinery markets of Paris and London making our own selections, instead of having to buy from and use the judgment of the wholesale houses.

STORE OPEN
ALL DAY SATURDAY

A Wonderfully Complete Showing of
Everything Pertaining to the
Millinery Business

DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE ONLY
without the high prices

Temple Place

West Street

commodations to guests because of lack of room.

Formalities of giving engineers, conductors and trainmen strike orders were conducted by the local brotherhood chairman yesterday afternoon, although it was generally the understanding that the legislation being enacted by Congress in all probability would halt the strike.

Brotherhoods Give Reasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Realizing that the criticism of their attitude is chiefly on their refusal to arbitrate, the brotherhoods are now making known to the public the reasons for this refusal. The brotherhoods say that the Newlands act grants to the roads the special privilege of administering any award reached by arbitration. A railroad and its employees may submit a wage dispute to arbitration under this act. The award may be intended to benefit the employees, but immediately, and almost invariably, the road officials interpret the award to mean a wage reduction instead of a wage increase, and thus the employees have been educated to look upon arbitration as a gross injustice.

Can you imagine, ask the brotherhoods, one of the parties to a suit at law being permitted to interpret the court's decision to the extent of compelling the other party to accept such interpretation?

The brotherhoods charge that the roads have refused to include in their proposed arbitration 75 of the smaller roads where they believe a strike for the eight-hour day can be defeated. Also, that they have refused to include the negro brakemen, firemen and hostlers, and that on 18 of the roads on which they propose to arbitrate the roads have refused to include the white hostlers.

The roads, say the brotherhoods, refuse to arbitrate wherever and whenever they feel strong enough to defeat a strike, and insist upon arbitration only where they fear they cannot defeat the strike.

The brotherhoods claim further that public opinion has been so influenced by the campaign of the roads that just arbitration would be impossible.

They hold that the number of hours a man shall be required to work is a class question. About such questions there is always a wide divergence of opinion. Working men could see the eight-hour day was economically right. Investors of capital claimed it was wrong. The attempt to find a fair neutral arbitrator was next to impossible.

In the last arbitration of wages of western railroad men, say the brotherhoods, the board was dominated by a man who was directly interested in the award. When his financial connections, both with railroads and with a trust company holding mortgage bonds on one of the roads, were complained of, the employees were officially advised that,

though it had not been known that he was thus connected, a knowledge of that fact would have been favorable rather than otherwise to his appointment, and that "nothing has been brought to our knowledge . . . which in our opinion disqualifies him as an arbitrator." The brotherhoods point to other instances in their attempt to prove that arbitration has been unfair to the laboring man and that it cannot be accepted in the present case.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR ELECTION

DULUTH, Minn.—A special to the Herald from St. Cloud says Paul G. Maurer of St. Paul was elected president of the Minnesota Christian Endeavor Union at the organization's annual convention. O. H. Stephenson, St. Paul, retiring president, was named vice-president for the ensuing year; Miss Margaret M. Bradt, St. Paul, was reelected secretary, and Thomas Owen of Minneapolis was chosen treasurer.

CANADA CHANGES STAMP

MONTREAL, Que.—According to a Star special from Ottawa, there has been difficulty in distinguishing between the ordinary two-cent postage stamp and the two-cent postage and war tax stamp, and it has been decided to issue a new war tax stamp, similar to the one now in use, but in brown.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEETING

A special meeting of the school committee is called for next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock to consider the question of postponing the opening of schools now set for Sept. 11.

"Penn" Quality Flowers

For All Occasions

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A BARGAIN

New Lot of Oriental Rugs and
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All colors and sizes. Price very reasonable. It will pay you to see them.

IMPORTED RUG CO.
15 AVON STREET, BOSTON
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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

ern railway line the Russians advanced to attack. Near Seborrow (25 miles west of Tarnopol), they obtained advantages on a narrow front. Otherwise they were driven back, partly by a counter-attack by German troops.

Army group of Archduke Charles-Fierce battles took place on a 24-kilometer front between the Zlota Lipa, near Nowos, and the Dniester. In the northern part of this sector the Russian attack broke down before our front. Further to the southwest we had to give way a little before the Russian pressure.

South of the Dniester river our brave Prussian regiments broke the assault of the Russians in the Stanislaw sector. In the Carpathians a partial attack of the Russians against Stepanski and to the southeast thereof remained unsuccessful.

To the southwest of Schipotch, East Prussian troops completely maintained their positions in spite of the efforts of superior Russian forces.

Balkan theater—On the Ceganska planina and on the Moglena front Serbian attacks broke down.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—An official communiqué states the Rumanian troops continue their advance on the northern and northwestern front. Tarlunge valley, near Brasso and the industrial center of Petrozseny have been occupied. The Rumanian casualties are very slight. On the southern front Austro-Hungarian monitors bombarded Zimnicea and Turnu Magurele.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Saturday.—An official statement issued by the Turkish war department on Aug. 31 says:

On the Caucasus front our left wing completely routed two and a half enemy divisions. We took more than 5000 prisoners and several cannon and machine guns were brought in.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Saturday.—Today's communiqué states a minor operation has ejected the Germans from the portion of the small trench-intersected area, north of Delville wood, recaptured on Tuesday. During the past 12 hours hostile artillery has carried out severe but intermittent bombardments, using a large proportion of gas shells.

The British war office yesterday gave out the following statement:

Subsequent to their attempts to attack High wood, reported in last night's communiqué, the Germans made a further counter attack yesterday afternoon and evening on a front of some 3000 yards between Ginchy and High wood. These counter attacks were preceded by an intense bombardment on the front attacked and on each side of it.

Considerable forces were employed by the Germans. Five attacks in all were made. Four of these were driven back with heavy losses to the Germans. At the fifth attempt they succeeded in penetrating to our advanced trench line on a small frontage at two points only.

To the north we successfully engaged several batteries east of Beauvains, and caused a big explosion in that area. Gas was liberated by us from the Ypres salient, with satisfactory results.

Except for two successful bombing raids by our aeroplanes on Turkish positions on the Tigris, there have been no developments.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Saturday.—The war office announcement issued last night says:

Except for a brisk artillery duel on the Somme front and in the Fleury sector, nothing of importance occurred during the day. Three German aeroplanes were felled during the afternoon by our special anti-aircraft guns. Two fell on the right bank of the Oise and a third near Douaumont.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon a hostile aeroplane dropped two bombs on Gerogompy. The material damage was insignificant. One man was wounded.

Yesterday afternoon's statement says: On the Somme front our artillery was active in the regions of Estrees and Soyecourt. Between the Oise and the Aisne we carried out a surprise attack on a German trench before Nouvron, taking some prisoners.

In Apremont forest the Germans made a weak and unsuccessful attack at Croix St. Jean. East of La Pretre wood our curtain of fire defeated a surprise attack which the Germans were organizing. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of mist and clouds on the greater part of our front, our flying services were particularly active. On the Somme front four German machines were brought down. One, then, fired on with a machine gun at very close quarters by Warrant Officer Dorme, crashed to the ground near Manuacourt. This is the eighth machine brought down by this officer. The other three were brought down southeast of Peronne. Two others fell in a damaged condition in the same region.

In the Champagne an Aviatik, seriously damaged in an aerial encounter, fell inside the German lines north of Somme-Py. Another hostile machine was forced by the fire of our special guns to land northeast of Sommeuppes. Two aviators were captured. Finally, near Nieuvebourg, a German machine landed within our lines on account of

engine trouble. "11 passengers were captured.

Army of the East: There was no event of importance to report. The artillery bombardment continues at various points along the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Saturday.—The Russian official statement issued yesterday says:

Western (Russian) front: During an inspection of a position near the village of La Busy, six miles southeast of Baranovichi, divisional commander, Major-General Nikitin, was killed.

South of Lake Wygonowskoie, on the Oginski canal, an enemy aeroplane was hit by our artillery. The machine, after landing between the German position and our own lines, was bombed with fury.

In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, at Lokoche, stubborn fighting is raging. The Germans are making fierce attacks.

In the region west of Oleksinets fighting also is proceeding. In this region during the course of the fight enemy aeroplanes made uninterrupted reconnaissances.

Our aviator, Ensign Filipov, attacked an enemy machine, which fell to earth. In the direction of Halicz in the region of the River Horovanka fierce fighting is raging.

In the Carpathians, in the region of the Tomnatic mountain, our troops captured a whole series of heights. In the region of Darnavatra, on the Rumanian border, we made a slight advance to the westward.

During yesterday's battles the Russians captured 280 officers and 15,501 men, of whom 2400 were Germans. They also took six guns, 55 machine guns and 11 bomb throwers.

Caucasus: To the west of the regions of Gumushkhan and Erzingan the Turks resumed the offensive, but everywhere were repelled.

An enemy attack west of the Ognott region was also repulsed. In the course of the attack four Turkish regiments broke through the front line of one of our Turkistan regiments and also through our artillery position. Our gallant Turkistan regiment, by an immediate bayonet counter-attack, drove the Turks toward the west and again occupied the whole of the lost positions and also regained its artillery, which at once reopened fire upon the Turks.

The Turks suffered severe losses. In the region of Ognott we captured prisoners and three machine guns.

North of the River Euphrates our detachments captured the village of Tehoranza and then launched an attack on the height situated southwest of this village. Here the Turks were driven into a ravine as the result of a bayonet fight and fled in wild disorder.

Friday.—A communiqué states yesterday the Russians captured in all 280 officers and 15,501 soldiers, including 2400 Germans, also six guns, 55 machine-guns and seven bomb-throwers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Saturday.—An official communiqué states on the northern slopes of Mt. Cimone the Italians destroyed Austrian saps. In Sugana valley, on Wednesday, the Austrians attacked the Italian positions at the head of Coala valley, while other forces made weak attacks in Campelle, between Prima Lunette and Malga Cenone. The Italians counter-attacked and repulsed their opponents, taking 35 prisoners. An unsuccessful attack was made by the Austrians on Thursday east of Gorizia and north of Appacheirella and Gorizia, Cormons and Valisiezia were shelled. In Albania an Italian composite column occupied Tepeleni on the Vojusa on Wednesday, the Greek garrison withdrawing. Simultaneously the Bersaglieri made a weak attack on Mt. Gradist and Mt. Trubes on the right bank. The Italians forced the river near Carbonara and stormed Klog and Hekal villages, taking 72 prisoners, including 40 Austrians and much ammunition. The Bersaglieri withdrew from Mt. Gradist when Tepeleni was occupied.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHILD LABOR BILL • SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has signed the child labor bill. The ceremony was witnessed by Secretary Wilson, Senator Robinson, Representative Keating, Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the labor department, and a large group of men and women interested in the legislation.

"I want to say that with real emotion I sign this bill," the President said, "because I know how long the struggle has been to secure legislation of this sort and what it is going to mean to the vigor of the country and also to the happiness of those whom it affects. It is with genuine pride that I play my part in completing this legislation. I congratulate the country and felicitate myself."

MEETING TO RAISE FUNDS

Another meeting to aid in raising the fund for the Orphanat des Armees, whose treasurer is Allan Forbes of the State Street Trust Company, will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Rollins, Crow Point, Hingham, on next Friday evening. Mrs. Anna Johnson, official speaker for the committee in charge of this work, will give an address at this meeting.

ARKANSAS CROPS PROMISING

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Crop conditions in Jefferson county, Ark., were never more promising, according to planters and cotton men, says the News Scimitar. Reports from all parts of the county state the cotton crop especially is in fine condition, and it is believed Jefferson county will produce the largest crop in the history of the county.

FILIPINOS CELEBRATE

MANILA, P. I.—A parade and demonstration over the signing of the Philippine bill by President Wilson was held here by Filipinos. In commemoration of the event tablets of silver will be presented to President Wilson and Governor-General Harrison.

FOREST RESERVE PLANNED FOR HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Round Top is to be a public park. The board of agriculture and forestry has recommended to the Governor that this entire tract of government land be set aside as a forest reserve, says the Star and Bulletin.

The Governor requested the board to take this action, so it is deemed certain that he will comply with the request. After he has signed the executive order setting aside the land, a public meeting will be held and the public given a chance to file protests. If there are none the land will be turned over to the board and administered by it.

WRIGHT FAMILY TO MEET

PLYMPTON, Mass.—The fourteenth annual reunion of the Wright Family Association is to be held at the Allen Wright homestead here on Monday. The program will include a business meeting, speaking and sports.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Recent subscriptions to the New England Belgian relief fund have increased the total to \$150,177.49 according to a statement by Joseph H. O'Neil, the treasurer.

PRESIDENT TO SOUND KEYNOTE FOR DEMOCRATS

(Continued from page one)

tion to the campaign, other than the writing of his reply to the notification speech of Senator James.

This speech, it is anticipated, will have something to say in regard to the Hughes paragraphs relating to Americanism. No doubt, say observers, the keynote of the Democratic convention, that the administration has kept the nation out of war, will be sounded again by the President. The achievements of the administration in the line of constructive legislation will probably be listed, with special emphasis on the plan for a tariff commission, as a reply to the Hughes appeal for tariff reform along protective lines.

There is reason to believe that considerable of the Wilson speech will be devoted to an explanation of the administration's attitude toward Mexico. The charge that the national guard is being kept on the border for political reasons may also be answered. In fact, Democratic leaders say that the President will leave nothing unsaid which would tend to justify, if justification is needed, the administration's record in the eyes of the whole nation.

New Jersey citizens have done their best to make today's occasion memorable. Seating arrangements have been in charge of Wilbert A. Beecroft of Allentown and George A. Steele of Easton. Every county in New Jersey has been represented on the committee on arrangements, which consists of: Louis McCorkle, Frank Harrold, C. O. C. Hennessy, Jesse Moore, James E. Ryan, E. D. Rogers, Isaac Ferris, Jr.; Joseph Kobus, Charles Norton, W. Cassidy, Dr. J. Conwell, Harry Bamford, J. R. Hardin, T. A. Adams, J. H. Mobday, T. W. Huff, H. O. Wittmann, J. P. Egan, James Trewin, J. N. Pidcock, George Winzel, W. J. Convery, E. Farrington, Samuel Schleimer, W. A. Beecroft, G. A. Steele, T. H. Hoagland, Elmer King, J. T. Moran, Job N. Smith, A. F. McBride, John Boylan, C. F. Panoceat, S. B. Ware, N. Y. Dungan, G. M. La Monte, L. H. Morris, S. T. Munson, P. H. Stewart, Walter Tenney, Johnston Cornish, J. A. Wildrick.

At 1 o'clock today the members of the official party, including officers of the St. Louis convention and members of the notification committee and the Democratic national committee and two campaign committees, together with their wives, were guests of President and Mrs. Wilson at luncheon. It was expected that the American members of the Mexican commission would be present. Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall and members of the cabinet and their wives were also expected to attend this luncheon.

At 10:30 Sunday morning the President will leave for Hodgenville, Ky., for the dedication of the Lincoln home monument, returning to Washington Tuesday afternoon.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PROHIBITIONIST CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page one)

mittee a certification of the name of John E. Grant of 18 Oakdale street, Boston, whose name they failed to certify on the nomination paper of Myron T. Smith.

Wilbur D. Moon, secretary of the Prohibition state committee, stated that the city clerk of Haverhill admits that Fred C. Quimby of 41 Linwood street, Haverhill, whose name was not certified, is a registered voter.

The names of Jairus W. Stanley of 88 New Park street, Lynn, and Charles H. Rogers of 101 Chestnut street, Lynn, were certified on five nomination papers, but not on a sixth, that of Mr. Smith for auditor. They are members of the Prohibition city committee of Lynn and are registered voters.

In the petitions, Frank Auchter seeks to have the names of Fred C. Quimby, of 41 Linwood street, Haverhill, and John E. Grant, of 18 Oakdale street, Boston, certified.

William E. Marks seeks to have the name of Fred C. Quimby certified, and Willard O. Wyllie also seeks to have this name certified. Mr. Smith seeks to have the names of Jairus W. Stanley of 88 New Park street, Lynn, and Fred G. Snell of 1 Hutchinson court, now residing at 450 Essex street, Lynn, certified; and also the following names in Boston: Thomas H. Westwood, 45 Union terrace; Charles A. Hart, 204 South street; Loran D. Cann, 67 Revere street; John E. Grant, 18 Oakdale street; Arthur W. Knowlton, 37 Burgess street; Charles J. Frink, 11 Gayland street; Frederick L. Foss, 48 Anawan avenue, and Thomas V. Glover, 15 Roach street.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

OAKLAND, Me.—"Industrial preparedness is not a promise. It is an accomplishment," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an address here Friday night. "Our Republican friends who were in full power 10 years and did not so much as dream of industrial preparedness are now making speeches for it, after the Democrats have actually got it and made provision for perfecting it upon a large scale. They are strong in specifically promising to do what Wilson has already done. They are lamentably lax on specific promises as to what they would do about great questions, when the people know by performance where Wilson stands."

MILITARY RESERVE PLANNED IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Public lands at Waimanalo, Oahu, will not only provide a great military reservation but will furnish revenue to the territory roughly estimated as reaching close to half a million dollars annually before the end of five years, says the Star-Bulletin. This is the result of investigation by territorial officials, who are confident that the visit by themselves and Hawaiian department officers a few days ago will result in an agreement by which the federal government will get desired land for military purposes, while the territory will still retain its income-bearing cane lands.

One of the features of the plan is that the military belt-road now contemplated from Honolulu, starting at Kaimuki, runs to Koko Head around Makapuu point, and thence to Waimanalo, connecting there with the present road to Waimanalo via the Kali and the windward side of the island, and making a belt-road from Honolulu to Waimanalo and return.

It is said the plan of the United States army officers is not to make the military reservation one in which 1000 or 2000 soldiers will be stationed all the year, but to have the reservation as a summer camp, the destination of practice hikes and maneuvers. Probably not more than a company of regulars would be stationed there permanently to take care of the buildings and reservation.

DECISION MAY BE DELAYED

Chief Justice Rugg of the Massachusetts supreme court said yesterday that though arguments on the validity of the apportionment of representatives in Suffolk county will be heard before the full bench next Tuesday the case can hardly be decided before the following Friday. The chief justice postponed until Friday the case of Representative McGlinch of Lynn, which is said to hinge on the decision in the Suffolk county case.

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TORONTO DOING GREAT WORK OF IMPROVEMENT

Millions Being Expended on Harbor and Industrial Changes, Shore Protection and Park Construction

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

TORONTO, Ont.—The citizens of Toronto have taken steps to develop to the fullest extent a broad plan of harbor work, shore protection and park construction.

In 1911 an act was obtained from the federal government incorporating a board of harbor commissioners with wide powers. To this body the city deeded all the city-owned property on the waterfront—practically nine tenths of the whole. Of the remaining portion, by far the largest area was government owned. That held by private parties the commissioners acquired by purchase, and, by working in cooperation with the government, the remaining lands were easily brought into a general scheme.

The commissioners were thus placed in an exceptionally advantageous position; one which enabled them to plan, develop, and administer their work on a unique and almost unprecedented scale. That they had a wide vision as to its possibilities is evidenced by the elaborate plans which have been worked out. Upon the 14 miles of waterfront is to be expended more than \$20,000,000. Of this amount contracts have been let for \$10,000,000 and the work is well advanced.

The new land will have an elevation of about eight feet above mean water level. Immediately back of the breakwater will be a boulevard driveway and promenade. The sea wall will be broken at intervals of 2000 feet by openings 40 feet wide across which will be constructed artistic bridges. An extensive system of lagoons, bathing beaches and waterways will be constructed within the boulevard. Back of that, again, will be reservations for summer cottages, and still further back will be the newly created industrial area with large ship channels and sites for 1000 factories. The driveway will be carried from the east across the Eastern Harbor entrance by means of a roller lift bridge, and will follow winding course through the north portion of the island.

MATHEMATICIANS IN COLLEGE WORK MEET IN BOSTON

Discussion of Problems in Work Interests Gathering of 120 Leaders at Technology

Gathering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from all over the country, representative mathematicians in college work have been devoting themselves for two days to the consideration of college mathematics. They are called by the Mathematical Association of America, which opened its first summer meeting in the new Technology buildings yesterday morning.

The president, Prof. E. R. Hedrick, president of the University of Missouri, presided. The attendance numbers about 120, somewhat less than was expected on account of the uncertainty of transportation conditions.

The formal program closed at noon today with a discussion on combined courses in mathematics for college freshmen. The subject was presented by Prof. J. N. Van der Vries of the University of Tennessee. Prof. F. S. Woods of M. I. T. led the discussion. This afternoon there will be a trip to Wellesley College.

Prof. E. V. Huntington of Harvard University opened the program yesterday with a paper on "The Teaching of Elementary Dynamics." This was followed by a discussion led by Prof. L. M. Hoskins of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Prof. David E. Smith of Columbia University spoke at the afternoon session on the history of mathematical recreations. These were almost as old as the human race, he said. He spoke especially of the mathematical puzzle as an intellectual pastime that sharpens the wits and makes an appeal to all ages.

A dinner was given at the University Club last evening.

Among those attending the convention are Prof. Richardson of Brown, Prof. W. E. Cairns of Oberlin, Prof. E. R. Hedrick of the University of Missouri, Prof. William W. Johnson of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Mansfield Merriam, New York; W. O. Wiley, publicist, New York; Dean H. B. Fine, Princeton; Prof. Oswald Voblen, Princeton; Dean G. S. Olds, Amherst; Prof. Percy F. Smith, Yale; Prof. Alexander Ziwet, University of Michigan; Dr. Mabel D. Young, Wellesley; Prof. Clara E. Smith, Wellesley; William Kent, Morristown, N. J.; F. L. Griffin of Reed College.

The American Mathematical Association will begin a week's convention at Harvard College on Monday.

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MR. HUGHES CONGRATULATES COL. ROOSEVELT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Charles E. Hughes, before an audience that filled the great Convention hall here to its capacity, assailed the administration for its policy toward Santo Domingo and Haiti, while it "professed inviolability of treaty rights and the sovereign rights of smaller states."

Upon his arrival here Mr. Hughes sent the following to Theodore Roosevelt: "I heartily congratulate you on your speech at Lewiston and warmly appreciate your effective support."

En route to the city, Mr. Hughes received a telegram from Governor Johnson of California in reply to the congratulatory message sent by the nominee upon Mr. Johnson's success in the senatorial primaries in California. Governor Johnson's message was as follows:

"I was very glad to receive your telegram of congratulation, and I thank you for it."

Mr. Hughes left at 11 p. m. for St. Louis.

Worcester Parks Praised

Mr. Roosevelt Inspects Them—Guest of Harry W. Smith

WORCESTER, Mass.—Former President Roosevelt spent a lively day here Friday. He praised Worcester parks, municipal golf links and tennis courts and the Norton Company, which has a community settlement for its employees, who gave the former President a rousing welcome when he was at Indian Hill.

Six men carried a huge American flag as part of the Roosevelt welcome to Greendale, and he insisted on shaking hands with them all, saying: "That flag means Americanism. It should mean that to each and every one of us. Let us all try to be real Americans and worthy of that flag and all it stands for."

He came to Worcester to visit the park system, and was the guest of Harry Worcester Smith. At Indian Hill Mr. Roosevelt planted an oak tree in what is to be called Roosevelt way. Mr. Smith entertained his visitor at luncheon at his country place, Lordvale, in Grafton.

Mr. Redfield Makes Reply

PORTLAND, Me.—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, Friday answered the charges of Charles E. Hughes that appointments to the posts of directors of census and superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey had been made for political reasons, without regard to the efficiency of the service, by saying that the candidate had learned that he was misinformed. Mr. Redfield enumerated the achievements of the administration, such as child labor legislation, the rural credits system, legislation through which "American banks are now dotted over the earth," the building of the Alaskan railroad and good road laws.

Industrial Preparedness

OAKLAND, Me.—"Industrial preparedness is not a promise. It is an accomplishment," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an address here Friday night. "Our Republican friends who were in full power 10 years and did not so much as dream of industrial preparedness are now making speeches for it, after the Democrats have actually got it and made provision for perfecting it upon a large scale. They are strong in specifically promising to do what Wilson has already done. They are lamentably lax on specific promises as to what they would do about great questions, when the people know by performance where Wilson stands."

MILITARY RESERVE PLANNED IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Public lands at Waimanalo, Oahu, will not only provide a great military reservation but will furnish revenue to the territory roughly estimated as reaching close to half a million dollars annually before the end of five years, says the Star-Bulletin.

This is the result of investigation by territorial officials, who are confident that the visit by themselves and Hawaiian department officers a few days ago will result in an agreement by which the federal government will get desired land for military purposes, while the territory will still retain its income-bearing cane lands.

One of the features of the plan is that the military belt-road now contemplated from Honolulu, starting at Kaimuki, runs to Koko Head around Makapuu point, and thence to Waimanalo, connecting there with the present road to Waimanalo via the Kali and the windward side of the island, and making a belt-road from Honolulu to Waimanalo and return.

It is said the plan of the United States army officers is not to make the military reservation one in which 1000 or 2000 soldiers will be stationed all the year, but to have the reservation as a summer camp, the destination of practice hikes and maneuvers. Probably not more than a company of regulars would be stationed there permanently to take care of the buildings and reservation.

DECISION MAY BE DELAYED

Chief Justice Rugg of the Massachusetts supreme court said yesterday that though arguments on the validity of the apportionment of representatives in Suffolk county will be heard before the full bench next Tuesday the case can hardly be decided before the following Friday. The chief justice postponed until Friday the case of Representative McGlinch of Lynn, which is said to hinge on the decision in the Suffolk county case.

The makers of the leading American motor cars have selected Hess-Bright Ball Bearings in preference to all others. This selection is based entirely upon their superiority. They are exclusively a quality product.

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REPUBLICANS TAKE STEPS FOR THE STATE CONVENTION

Congressman Frederick H. Gillette of Springfield Is Selected to Preside This Year

Congressman Frederick H. Gillette of Springfield, who has represented Massachusetts in the lower branch of Congress for about 24 years, has been selected to preside over the Republican state convention, which is to be held in Tremont Temple, Saturday, Oct. 7. This selection and the place of holding the convention were decided on at a meeting of the Republican state committee at its headquarters, 18 Tremont street, late yesterday.

Mr. Gillette is a native of Westfield, a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard law school. From 1879 to 1882 he was an assistant attorney-general for the state, and subsequently served two years in the lower branch of the Legislature. Elected to the Fifty-third Congress, he has served continuously since. A member of the civil service committee of the national House, he has been a sharp critic of Democratic extravagance and disregard of civil service regulations. His speech before the Massachusetts state convention of his party is expected to have a strong national flavor.

Another meeting of the state committee is to be held soon to choose a chairman and four members at large of the committee on resolutions, as well as the membership by congressional districts of the committee on resolutions, credentials, permanent organization and ballots.

The reports from the committees on the Republican outtings held recently indicated that Republicans throughout the state are actively preparing for the campaign. It was observed that the outtings at which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has spoken have been largely attended by Progressives and independents. The customary gathering place for Republicans the night before the convention, the American House, having been closed, there was considerable discussion as to where "the night before" shall be spent this year. Decision was reserved for the next meeting.

Frank B. Hall, secretary of the state committee, predicted after the meeting yesterday that, following the primaries, Sept. 26, the Republican campaign will begin to boom.

Y. W. C. A. SECRETARY NAMED

The Cambridge Y. W. C. A. has appointed Miss Evelyn Thayer Derry, a student at Radcliffe and Wellesley, as secretary to succeed Miss Flora Benton Smith who resigned to take up similar work in New York. Until the executive committee formally passes on the appointment she will be designated acting secretary. Miss Derry has been active in Y. W. C. A. work for a long time.

In the past year Mr. Woods visited 167 cities and towns, inspecting the modes of keeping the records and advising the recorders on how to carry on the work. Each place is visited at least once every 30 months.

In this way the toll of bringing records into prominence and the consequent preservation of them is gradually, though surely, being accomplished.

LOAN EXHIBITION of a few unusual WALKING STICKS

E. H. GARY FAVORS ANNEXATION IN MANILA SPEECH

He Asks Filipinos to Consider the Idea Carefully and Points Out How, He Thinks, It Might Be to Their Advantage

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MANILA, P. I.—Well over 200 people, one of the most cosmopolitan gatherings seen in Manila in years, attended the annual banquet of the Manila Merchants Association at the Manila Hotel. The leading speaker, and the man whose presence was the animating cause of the big gathering, was Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who is traveling in the Orient and arrived on the British liner Empress of Asia, planning to make a brief stay in the islands.

Judge Gary at first did not care to speak on the present political conditions in the United States nor in the Philippines, but was finally prevailed upon to do so. He referred briefly to the most striking feature of the Philippines, the marvelous fertility of the soil. He could not but be astounded at the marvelous possibilities before the islands to be realized in that day when all the natural resources of the fertile soil, the rich forests, the full water courses, and the strategic location should be developed. But to reach this desired state, he continued, there is still much to be done. The prime requisite is that a stable, safe and just government shall be maintained, and that the progress which has been the characteristic mark of the occupation of the country by the United States should continue in ever-increasing degree.

Judge Gary said it was the general impression, which seemed to be confirmed by his inquiries since reaching the islands, that during the Spanish times the islands were not developed; the population was ignorant and poor and no efforts were made to educate or enlighten them; and the rule of petty officials was often tyrannical and usually oppressive. As opposed to this the American government had cleaned up the cities; had restored order and justice; had initiated a great free public school system, and by economic measures increased the commerce of the islands fourfold in 15 years.

He had been assured by most of the prominent natives whom he had met since landing that the majority of the educated element in the population were sincerely grateful to America for the great work that had been done for the Philippines. He would, perhaps, be pardoned, he said, if he were to intimate from the point of view of a business man that what was best both for the islands and for America would be something different from what seemed to be the aspiration of the political parties among the Filipinos. He would call their attention to the fact that for a nation to progress it must either have capital of its own or must possess the confidence of other nations sufficiently to borrow capital from them. Up to the present, among the benefits conferred by America on the Philippines had been the investment of considerable capital as represented in the enterprises of the American business community there before him. But as a large investor and a large borrower himself, he could but note that what capital desired as a prerequisite for investment was permanency and safety, and, with all due respect to the very considerable ability shown by the Filipinos in self-government, it would be difficult to persuade capital that the islands offered a profitable field for investment if Old Glory were to be hauled down and the islands to be turned over to the absolute and independent possession and control of the inhabitants.

Under such circumstances he thought the Filipinos themselves should give most careful thought and consideration to their own future, especially as to whether it would not be to their advantage to have the islands permanently attached to the United States as a part of its territory. As a territory of the United States, with a stable government, a steady ingress of the all-necessary capital, and the future of the Philippines would be assured.

As to whether the American nation would consider granting to the Philippines the privilege of incorporation as a territory, he could not speak with authority; that was the province of the statesman and the politician; but as a business man he thought it would be bad policy for the United States after having gone to considerable outlay to purchase the islands and restore peace and order therein, to relinquish control with the very strong probability that it would be only a short time before their own sense of obligation to the foreign people that has been thrust by the fortune of war on their care would force them to step in and assume the responsibilities again, when they would be in a much less advantageous position than at present.

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The war relief committee of Hawaii has authorized the dispatch of \$45,000 to war sufferers in Europe. Of this amount \$25,000 is to be sent to Armenia, \$25,000 to Poland and \$500 to Belgium. This makes a total of \$115,000 that the war relief committee has collected in Hawaii and sent forward for relief.

HONOLULU BOYS IN VACATION SCHOOL

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Forty-eight boys have enrolled in the summer vacation school which has been opened by the Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association. The course will last for five weeks and includes both study and recreation. Special instruction is given in swimming and diving. The woodworking and typewriting classes both are filled.

SUGAR CANE CROP ON PINEAPPLE LAND IN MAUI

New Source of Profit for Homesteaders of the Haiku and Other Hawaiian Districts

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—As the result of an experiment which has been completed on the island of Maui, the homesteaders of the Haiku and other districts may find it profitable to raise sugar cane on their pineapple lands. Within the last few weeks there has been harvested from a third of an acre of pineapple land a fraction less than 13 tons of Demerara cane, which has been milled at the Maui Agricultural Company's mill at Paia. The results of this experiment were one ton of sugar for a little more than seven tons of cane, with sucrose of 17 and purity of 86.7.

While it is expected that sugar will never supplant pineapples in the Haiku district, the need of some profitable rotation crop has come to be recognized and pineapple-growers are in hopes that five or six years in cane will restore the land for pineapples as well or better, than permitting it to lie fallow.

In case the homesteaders and other land owners in the district can be induced to go into the cane business on sufficient scale, it is reported that the Kahului Railroad Company will probably extend its line for another mile or more along the lines of a previously surveyed route.

HONOLULU WANTS A GREEK THEATER

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—An organization of Honolulu business men and women is proposed to raise a fund for a Greek theater here. Those promoting the movement point out that it could be used the year round for meetings and entertainments. It is estimated that a theater with a seating capacity of 3000 could be built for less than \$300,000. The Greek theater in Berkeley, Cal., which seats 7000 persons, including 800 on the stage, cost \$47,000.

HAWAIIAN EXHIBIT AT SAN DIEGO STAYS

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Hawaii promotion committee's exhibit at the San Diego exposition will not be removed, according to a decision recently reached by the committee. This decision was reached after the receipt of reports from agents of the committee in California.

These reports were to the effect that the exhibit was of value to Hawaii and that it did not deserve the criticisms of which it has been made.

HOMESTEADERS OF HAWAII ORGANIZE

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—With a view to encouraging commercial undertakings among the small farmers of the islands, to promote beneficial relations between them and the plantations and to assist members in finding markets for their agricultural products, the Homesteaders Protective Association has been organized on the island of Hawaii. It has an initial capitalization of \$100,000 divided into 1000 shares with a par value of \$100 each.

ATKINSON PARK IS OPENED IN HONOLULU

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—On the afternoon of July 5, Atkinson park, in Honolulu, was opened as a playground for the children of the neighborhood, with a trained play director in charge. This movement has been started through one deeply interested in child welfare work, and probably will be taken up by the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association.

CALL TO DR. DOREMUS SCUDDER

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—By unanimous vote the members of the Tokio, Japan, Union church recently decided to call as its permanent pastor Dr. Doremus Scudder, pastor of the Central Union church, Honolulu. Dr. Scudder has been a resident of Honolulu for the last 14 years and pastor of Central Union since 1907. He has not yet decided whether he will accept the call.

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The war relief committee of Hawaii has authorized the dispatch of \$45,000 to war sufferers in Europe. Of this amount \$25,000 is to be sent to Armenia, \$25,000 to Poland and \$500 to Belgium. This makes a total of \$115,000 that the war relief committee has collected in Hawaii and sent forward for relief.

BIG SUGAR MILL OUTPUT

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

WAILUKU, Maui, Hawaii—The big mill at Wailuku has ground the last stick of cane of the 1916 sugar crop, the total output being 59,000 tons, the largest ever produced by any plantation in the territory of Hawaii. The crop brought higher prices this year than ever before.

ARIZONA TO VOTE ANEW ON "DRY" QUESTION

Three Factions in State to Contest for Supremacy—Ultra "Drys," "Standpatters" and "Liberals" All in Campaign

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Once more the issue of prohibition is to go before the voters on Nov. 7, when both the men and women of the state will decide anew this question. Two propositions will have place upon one ballot, one repealing the statewide prohibition amendment with local option; the other sealing the leaks which the courts have found in the present law and making it a misdemeanor to introduce liquor into the state or to have it in possession.

There are three factions in the state. The ultra drys who will support the absolute prohibition proposition; the liberals who will favor a return to local option under which each community may decide for itself; the standpatters who will vote against each of these propositions that the present amendment may stand, which prohibits the introduction or sale of intoxicants, except for the "personal use" of the introducer.

As a rule the prohibition law has been generally enforced. In some counties more stringently than in others, but for the most part the men entrusted with the law enforcement have performed their duty forcefully. There have been many arrests for illicit traffic in liquors and in 90 per cent of the cases convictions were secured. In one county (Yavapai) a request was made for an outside judge and even here, where the defendants had openly boasted of their immunity, heavy fines and imprisonments soon put a quietus upon the boastings. Here are some of the things that have been accomplished since Arizona went dry, backed by available statistics:

Drunkness has decreased 85 per cent. During the first six months in which the law was effective, and in spite of the large quantity of liquor remaining in the state there were 2880 fewer arrests, and in the city of Phoenix alone 1125 fewer arrests. Again in the city of Phoenix (the capital) where \$30,000 a year was received from liquor licenses the tax rate has been decreased 15 per cent; the business of the police court is largely confined to the punishment of automobile speeders, and the force has been reduced one half. In Maricopa county, the largest in the state, there has been one murder trial in a year as compared with an average of six for several years prior to the prohibition amendment.

There has been an increased attendance of over 37 per cent in the public schools and over 50 per cent in the university. It is stated by those who have investigated the subject that more than 2000 boys were being deprived of their inherent right to an education because of the inability of their parents—through drink—to provide support.

From a recent treatise on the subject, issued by the Prohibition League, it may be learned that \$2,000,000 a year is being saved by the laboring men of the state through increased efficiency. The Copper Queen Mining Company, one of the largest producers in the country, reports increased efficiency of 30 per cent. Ninety-eight per cent of the men now report for work on the day after pay day, whereas, in some cases before the advent of the dry regime, 84 per cent laid off. The laboring classes have saved over \$400,000 in the postal savings bank and \$3,000,000 have gone into the banks instead of over the bars.

FOREIGN BUYERS IN PHILADELPHIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An interesting condition in the matter of foreign trade has been disclosed through the presence in this city of 14 foreign buyers who are at present registered at the Chamber of Commerce. A number of these men are representatives of French houses, and their purpose in coming here is to obtain gloves and stockings. They are also urging textile manufacturers of this city to increase their output, if possible, and seem willing to take all goods of this kind that can be spared. When it is considered that before the war, conditions to a great extent were exactly reversed, the significance is impressive.

The men who are visiting here and investigating conditions in the textile trade state that France is already, to a limited extent, making machinery for England to enable that country to capture Germany's hosiery trade. They also predict that an era of extraordinary prosperity for this country after the war is over, which will continue until European countries now engaged in the struggle can get their bearings, and start in again on manufacturing pursuits. That there is little endeavor in this line now is indicated by the fact that the buyers are willing to take everything in the way of gloves from the modest one-clasp affair to the more pretentious 16 and 18-button glove for evening wear.

Included in the numerous other requests are automobiles of the lighter and cheaper variety, kitchen ware, electrical and gasoline motors, knitted goods, silks, machinery, agricultural implements, clothing and, strange to say, jewels.

LIVING CHAIN THAT MAY LINK TWO COUNTRIES

Japanese Youth of Honolulu Advised by Consul-General to Join Hawaiian Guard

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The proposal that Japanese youth of Honolulu who so desire be permitted to join the national guard of Hawaii has been approved by the Hon. Rokuro Mori, consul-general for Japan in the territory. He urges all young men of Japanese parentage, born in Hawaii, and therefore citizens of the United States, to join the guard if they feel so impelled.

"I was much pleased to hear that a dozen local American-Japanese intend to join a patriotic military body of the country to which they are entitled to be citizens," says Consul Mori. "I regret that these boys are hesitating because they think they will be attacked by the Japanese community, on the theory that the time may come when the United States and Japan will be hostile powers. If they have such an idea, I am certain that it is a great misunderstanding. I cannot think that these two friendly nations will ever fight each other. I believe that it is the American citizens of Japanese parentage who will become the real chain linking the two countries together in time to come by insoluble ties."

JAPAN'S NEW NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAM

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—According to advice from Tokyo, Japan, the Japanese admiralty on July 13 issued a statement announcing that a new naval building program has been mapped out. It calls for an increase of 64 vessels in the next six years. There are to be three super-dreadnoughts, two battle cruisers of the super-dreadnought type, seven light cruisers and a number of destroyers and submarines. The estimated cost of the increase is \$125,000,000.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

The South Wants Its Negroes

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The report that the city officials of Savannah, Georgia, are in high dudgeon because of the activity of labor agents resulting in the removal of many Negroes from that city goes to show that the Negro is wanted where he belongs. Recently agents of the Pennsylvania railroad took out of Savannah 1000 Negroes in two special trains destined for points along its road where their labor is needed. More than 2500 Negroes were at the station to see them off and bid them God-speed on their journey, and now the city fathers are aroused over the exodus and are trying to devise means to stop it.

The Negro is easily induced to leave his native hearth. A free-ride on a railroad train is sometimes inducement enough. To him it is often more attractive even than the promise of steady work and higher wages. He likes to travel, and he does not mind working for a while under new conditions, but Negro laborers taken north almost invariably find their way back south again, where to the delight of their former white masters, they declare that the north is no place for a southern negro.

Wages in California

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN.—The census statistics for California, given out on Saturday, show, among other things, an average annual wage increase from \$444 in 1905 to \$757 in 1914, or somewhat less than 17 per cent. This advance is healthy enough, but it is not phenomenal, and probably it leaves the wage-earner slightly worse off, in actual purchasing power, than he was in 1905. As is known to every housewife of 10 years standing, the cost of living has advanced far more than 17 per cent in the past decade. According to the United States bureau of labor statistics the increase in food prices alone between 1907 and 1914 was, for the whole United States, almost 25 per cent. This is only an approximate average, however, and may err in either direction. It merely goes to show that the wage earners are at least not upsetting the economic equilibrium by absorbing an abnormal share of the national wealth.

True Knights of the Road

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.—Philadelphia and the city authorities may well welcome the cooperation of a new automobile organization entitled the "Knights of the Road," which is to wage a war against incompetent and careless motor drivers. If the organization be carried all over the state, the country roads, as well as the city streets, would be safer and pleasanter places in which to go about one's business or pleasure. This is the kind of "knights of the road" that should have the rights of way, and if the secrecy of the organization adds to its efficiency and to the discomfiture of offenders, more power to it and its members.

Saving Print Paper

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR.—Some of the wise lawmakers at Washington would save the candle at both ends in the matter of print paper. One would put an embargo on the export of any more print paper from this country, which every month amounts to thousands of tons, and another would remove the tariff from print paper so that it may be admitted free from other countries. Either proposition would help, while it might not be a bad idea to try both as an experiment.

MANY NATIONS GO TO SCHOOL IN UNITED STATES

Thousands of Students From Other Lands Enrolled in the Institutions of Higher Learning of This Country

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enrollment of students from other countries in institutions of higher learning of the United States is gradually increasing, especially students from South and Central American countries; but further effort along this line is planned by the bureau of education which contemplates publishing soon a Spanish edition of Bulletin 27 of 1915, "Opportunities for Foreign Students at Colleges and Universities in the United States," by Samuel Paul Capen, one of the bureau's specialists in higher education.

In 1913 there were 4222 students enrolled in the institutions reporting to the bureau, while for 1915 there were 5012, of whom 1230 were from other American republics. Furthermore, there have recently been several indications of an increase in the tendency of students from south of the United States to come to its institutions, including an organization formed in Chile, with a representative in the United States, to further education of students in the United States; the granting by Honduras of a scholarship to a student to study in the northern republic; in addition, the Carnegie endowment purposes studies in several South American countries for the purpose of devising methods for the establishment of scholarships and fellowships for South American students in institutions of the United States.

Concerning "Number and Distribution of Foreign Students at American Universities," the bureau of education publication mentioned says: "The extent to which citizens of foreign nations are taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the United States is not generally realized. Figures recently compiled at the bureau of education showing the number of foreign students enrolled at 275 American universities, colleges, and technological schools in the year 1913 not only reach the surprising total of 4222, but indicate an increase of 577 over the number recorded in 1911. New York has the largest number found in any one state, 697. These are distributed among 10 institutions. Pennsylvania comes next with 506 students in 22 institutions. Massachusetts has 442 students in 15 institutions. The enrollment of foreign students in these three states is 1645, or approximately 39 per cent of the total number. The only other state having an enrollment of more than 400 is Illinois, where 412 are recorded in 12 institutions. Then come Indiana and Michigan, the former with 303 foreign students in 12 institutions, the latter with 239 in five institutions. California, although closer than these other states to the oriental countries which send large numbers, shows but 191 students in seven institutions.

"By far the largest group of foreign students is that enrolled in the undergraduate and graduate courses in arts and sciences. The total number is 1700. This includes one class of professional students, those registered in schools of education, and those following special subjects in postgraduate courses with a view to teaching. The next largest number is to be found in courses in engineering, 807; 303 are registered in courses in dentistry, 275 in agriculture, and 256 in theology. The relatively new professional courses in commerce and business administration show an enrollment of 95 foreign students.

"Perhaps the most unexpected fact revealed by this study is the universality of the appeal of American institutions of higher education. There are 51 different countries, not counting the dependencies of the United States—Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico—represented in this body of foreign students. Those sending the largest contingents, together with the number of students credited to each, follows: Canada, 653; China, 594; Japan, 336; Mexico, 223; Great Britain and Ireland, 212; Cuba, 200; India, 162; Finland, 124; Germany, 122.

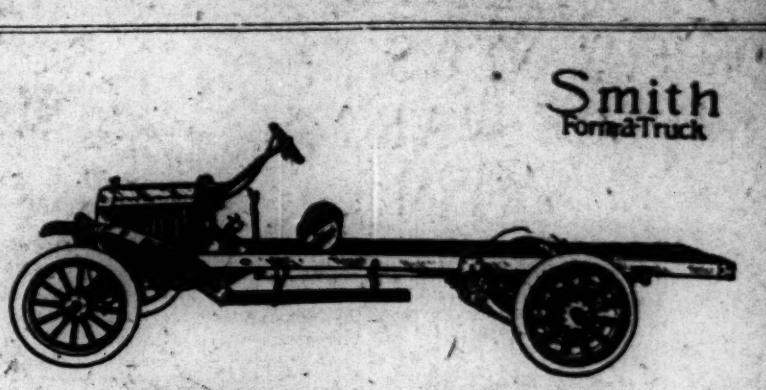
"Every Latin-American country except French Guiana has representatives in this group of foreign students. The numbers range all the way from two in the case of Uruguay and Paraguay, through 43 for Argentina, 113 for Brazil, to the Mexican total of 223.

"The figures cited above for Finland and Germany indicate also that there is a considerable company from the countries of western Europe, which have themselves well-developed systems of higher education. Every European country except Serbia is represented in the total."

The publication which will, it is expected, soon be available for distribution in Spanish, contains a comprehensive treatment of universities and colleges in the United States classified as to the various differences. Careful consideration is given the expenses of attendance and the possibilities for self-support, or partial payment of expenses from money earned, and to athletics, fraternities and religious organizations. Separate divisions are given to consideration of special schools teaching special subjects. The English edition of the publication can be had now from the superintendent of documents. It will probably be a considerable time before the Spanish edition is ready.

WORCESTER OPENING POSTPONED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The opening of Worcester academy for the fall term has been postponed until Sept. 27, two weeks later than the scheduled time.



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WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Congress in Session," September 8, 22, October 6, 14 and 20.

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DRAINAGE PROJECT NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Drainage projects to reclaim 100,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Memphis, and the expenditure of about \$500,000 are provided for by plans and specifications which have been drawn for a system of drainage in Crittenden county, Ark., and by preliminary surveys which have been made for three large drainage districts in Tennessee. The latter are the Mud Creek district, in Haywood county; the Black Creek district, in Crockett county, and the second South Fork district, in Lauderdale and adjacent counties.

The Crittenden county project has been advertised. By it, fully one half of the county will be rendered tillable. One hundred miles of ditches will be put in, at a cost of \$300,000. Work will be begun Dec. 1. This work is being expedited, in order that the farmers just across the river from Memphis may take the earliest possible advantage of the opening of the new Harahan canal, and the market it will afford.

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BOARD WANTS RECIPROCAL CONCESSIONS

Federal Trade Commission Says
That 95 Per Cent of South
American Entries Into United
States Markets Are Duty Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exporters will find valuable material in the "Report on Trade and Tariffs in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Peru," which has just been issued by the federal trade commission in a book of nearly 250 pages, growing out of a request from Secretary McAdoo, president of the international high commission, for specific information for use at the sessions of the commission in Buenos Aires in April of this year.

"This report," the commission says in its letter of transmittal, "has been prepared in the spirit of the words uttered by the President on May 24, 1915, in his opening address before the final conference: 'The basis of successful commercial intercourse is common interest, not selfish interest. It is an actual interchange of services and of values; it is based upon those things upon which all successful economic intercourse must be based, because selfishness breeds suspicion, hostility; and hostility, failure. We are not, therefore, trying to make use of each other, but we are trying to be of use to one another.'"

A permanent export policy is urged upon producers and certain difficulties to be met are pointed out. In this connection the report says:

"Suspicion still lingers among many Latin Americans on account of a misunderstanding of the Monroe doctrine, and this suspicion is at times aroused to active hostility by European interests who are jealous of the growth of American trade and who desire to create a prejudice against American merchandise. As common interests draw the republics of the Americas closer together, it becomes less and less possible to arouse this suspicion. The delicacy of this situation, however, should be kept in view by those seeking markets in Latin America.

"Unfair competition not infrequently takes the form of calumny. Europeans with their long-established trade and personal connections are loath to yield anything to American interests, and they do not hesitate to spread stories similar to the false interpretation of the Monroe doctrine in the press and elsewhere derogatory to Americans and their goods. Since the beginning of the present European war the impression has grown among Latin Americans that the business community of the United States is taking advantage of the present situation, which gives it a more or less monopolistic control of merchandising in their markets. Europeans are doing all that they can to encourage this view, hoping that with the coming of peace they will get back the trade which they have lost. In some cases, no doubt, Americans have unduly raised prices and taken unfair advantage, but such practices are not the rule. The spread of this adverse sentiment, encouraged by our competitors, should be arrested by a campaign of publicity which would point out to the people of Latin America the exorbitant freight rates, the increase in the cost of raw materials, and similar abnormal conditions which have increased the cost of goods and created, without the fault of the American exporter, the conditions which now exist in the markets of Latin America.

"But the advantage which European exporters have over American exporters is more than a matter of tradition and sentiment. There has been a large European immigration into the countries of the east coast of South America. These immigrants are not assimilated as quickly as they are in the United States. Comparatively few in fact become citizens. They tend naturally to favor the interests of their mother country against other nations in the land of their adoption and, being numerous, particularly in the southern states of Brazil and in Argentina, they constitute a substantial influence working, unconsciously perhaps, in the interests of their home land.

"Competition in Latin America is not individual but national. The Germans, the English, and the French—each represent a united front of commercial cooperation. Each country, as it were, pools its financial and commercial forces, and with the support of its government, moves into foreign markets united. The individual manufacturer becomes of secondary importance, and the aim of the German steel industry, for example, is success over the English steel industry. All is made to contribute to this end. The German government encourages export combinations, the financial and banking interests favor their nationals, and strong commercial houses are established which engage in a variety of activities—importing, exporting, steamship and insurance business, local industries, etc."

Under "What the Government of the United States Can Do," the report says: "Reciprocity treaties and reciprocal concessions should be a means to trade expansion among the American republics; they would contribute to the effectiveness of international cooperation. Already the United States in its tariff favors the products produced chiefly by South American countries. Over 95 per cent of their imports into our markets are admitted free of duty. On the other hand, our merchandise is taxed in their customhouses with high and sometimes prohibitive duties. While these duties are not peculiar to American goods, they nevertheless contrast strikingly with the treat-

ment of South American products in our customhouses."

In discussing what the South American governments can do, arguments are brought against official valuation and surtaxes and other features found in various of the countries are discussed. The report then treats separately each of the six countries with which it deals, thus giving the book an arrangement which will be useful to exporters in many cases by making more readily accessible the information as to the tariff or practice in one of those countries.

NEW MINING LAW OF BRAZIL HAS OPPOSITION

Possible for a Person to Discover
and Work a Mine Under Land
Owned by Another

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Objection to certain features of the new mining law of Brazil, which went into effect early this year, has been made on behalf of large mining interests by Dr. George Chalmers, superintendent of the St. John del-Rey Mining Company, Ltd., of Morro Velho, whose representative in Brazil Dr. Chalmers has been for 32 years.

An important point raised is that in reference to divided ownership of land and subsoil mineral wealth which is carried in the new law. This would make it possible for a person to discover and work a mine where the surface of the ground is owned by another person, the owner of the real estate being entitled, however, to a portion of the profits of the mine. On this point the report speaks in part as follows:

"By the definition given in Article 2 (of the new law), a mine is considered as real property distinct from the land. According to this view, the companies and individuals who bought large tracts of land with the sole object of developing the mining industry under the guarantee of the constitutional decree, which assures subsoil ownership to the owner of the land, can be compelled to share ownership with others, or suffer expropriation.

"Article 61 of the civil code (of the constitution) is clear. 'Appurtenances of the soil are: . . . III.—the minerals contained in the subsoil.' This agrees with article 43 (of the civil code): 'Real estate is: I.—The soil with its appurtenances and natural adjuncts comprised on the surface, the trees and fruits, thereon, the aerial space and the subsoil.'"

The probable effect of this alleged conflict in the laws is considered in connection with portions of the new law relating to prospecting, concerning which the report says: "According to article 13 (of the new law), 'Third parties can prospect on private lands only with the consent of the respective owners,' but article 14 reads, 'If independently of the consent of the owner of the land, a mine is sought or discovered in his land, this mine will be in equal parts the property of the owner of the land and of the discoverer,' so, in reality, any person can prospect on private ground with or without the consent of the owner."

The report dwells upon the difficulties which are expected to result from this provision, if it remains in force, in cases like that of Dr. Chandler's company, which has bought extensive tracts of land because of mineral wealth known or believed to be there, after expensive prospecting, surveying and testing. He claims that others could enter upon this property of his company without permission, start a mine and claim half right in it.

Other subjects discussed include the advisability of freeing from burdens now imposed, supplies and machinery used in mining which, although theoretically admitted free of duty are, it is claimed, subject to financial burdens which greatly increase the cost of mining operations in Brazil.

IMPROVED CABLE SERVICE SOUGHT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—An attempt to arrange for better and cheaper cable communication between this city and the United States of America has been undertaken by the via Galveston cable route. At present the Galveston route can be utilized only with the option of sending cables for the United States by way of the land lines to Buenos Aires, and thence by cable to the United States, or paying the local cable rate, if one sends his message by submarine line to Buenos Aires, and then paying the regular rate to the United States from Buenos Aires. The endeavor is to have messages go by submarine cable to Buenos Aires and thence to the United States at the Buenos Aires-United States rate. The service from Rio to Buenos Aires by the land lines is slower and, it is claimed, more frequently results in messages being inaccurately transmitted.

POTATO CROP IS PERU'S GREATEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carrying the potato to Europe was an event of much more profound significance in relation to the subsequent history of the world than sending the Inca gold from Peru to the coffers of Spain. But nobody understood the value of the potato, and its Peruvian origin was generally forgotten before the plant became well known. Instead of Peruvian potatoes they are called Irish potatoes, says a writer in the National Geographic Magazine. The potato was the basis of the ancient Peruvian nation and has attained almost the same importance in other parts of the world within the last hundred years.

CUBAN PARTIES ARE SAID TO LACK CAMPAIGN CASH

Candidates Reported Slow in
Contributing, as They Have No
Assurance That They May
Not Be Sidetracked

(By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor)

HAVANA, Cuba—The lack of campaign funds is a serious condition that is confronting the Conservative and Liberal parties in Cuba. The latter party is especially in need of cash to fight the government forces, and there appears to be little hope that it will be able to meet the financial exigencies of the campaign unless Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, the ex-President of Cuba, who is managing the campaign for his party, goes down in his own pocket. It is reported that he is willing to do this to the extent of a half million dollars, provided the Liberals give up their factional fights and unite to defeat the party in power, a probability that appears to grow less daily.

With the countless jobs in their possession to dispose of, the Conservatives, who have the government, do not feel the financial stringency nearly so much as do the Liberals, but they do feel it nevertheless. The failure of the Conservatives to obtain the usual number of campaign contributions is explained by the feeling among the richer classes that with the Liberals divided as they are, there is little probability that President Menocal will be defeated, and therefore, their financial help is not needed.

"Another reason for the shortage of funds is that the candidates have been very slow in coming forward with their own contributions, but that, too, has a very good explanation in the fact, that up to the present time no candidates, with the exception of President Menocal and Dr. Alfredo Zayas, have had any assurance that they would not be sidetracked at the very last minute and made to withdraw their candidacy to make room for some one else who has been brought in to satisfy some clique which has been threatening to bolt the party or has already done so and will not come back unless given a certain number of offices. Several times nominations have been made to important offices only to have the nominees informed later by the rulers of the party that they must sacrifice their ambitions to make room for some one else. Some of these candidates have not shown a sacrificing disposition, and instead of meekly submitting to the party whip they have come boldly out with the announcement that they will run independently for the offices to which they were nominated if the party does not stand by them."

The governorship of the province of Havana and the mayoralty of the city of Havana are two of the greatest bones of contention. On the Conservative side Maj. Armando Andre has been the accepted candidate for Governor of the province, but now President Menocal is declared to have decreed that he must yield to the necessities of the party in order to make room for Gen. Ernesto Asbert, former Governor. The President for some time has been negotiating with General Asbert, head of the Asbertista group of Liberals, but the negotiations appeared to have failed owing to General Asbert's demand for the governorship of the province; the mayoralties of seven towns in Havana province, a number of congressional places and a senatorship. Finally General Asbert's demands descended to a mere demand for the governorship and the seven mayoralties and President Menocal has signified his willingness to that arrangement and the alliance is practically assured. Some other plum will have to be found for Major Andre, who, after being an accepted candidate for weeks, finds himself without any candidacy at all. It is believed, however, that he will accept the dictation of his party without bolting.

An entirely different situation is presented in the candidacy for the mayoralty of Havana. Gen. Freyre Andrade, the present mayor, who was elected with President Menocal, is a candidate for reelection, but the party considered another man stronger and he was told he must yield. General Freyre, however, would not accept the dictation of his party, but announced immediately that he would run independently, and even if he is not elected, he believes he will be able to defeat the man who was selected for the place he considers rightly his. More or less, the same conditions exist in the Liberal party. St. Pedro Bustillo, the Governor of Havana province since General Asbert was expelled for the Riva shooting, has made an efficient official and wishes reelection but in order to bring in other groups he has been told he must offer himself a sacrifice for his party. The Liberals also have two candidates for mayor of Havana and neither will yield to the other.

The Liberals have lost one of their best men in Gen. Eusebio Heredia, who has come out for President Menocal's reelection and at the same time proclaimed a new idea in Cuban politics. His idea is that "principles and not jobs" should be the controlling factor in politics. He could have been assigned a number of jobs had he thrown the strength of his followers to the Liberals, but he spurned the offer and said he would support General Menocal without promise or expectation of division in party spoils. The Liberals now term the general a romanticist. He has always headed the branch of the Liberals known as the Hernandezistas and many times has been proposed as some of the island's best presidential timber. Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal candidate for President, is working actively on his campaign. Having received his nomination, he has resisted all attempts to sidetrack him in favor of any one, and, while he may not be elected, it is certain that even without funds he will make a strong fight.

The Liberals have given up all idea apparently of trying to pass the Maza y Artola bill or of asking the United States to superintend the elections. Some Liberal leaders say that they would unquestionably prefer to go to certain defeat at the polls than to have American interference.

JAMAICANS ASK SHIPS TO CARRY BANANA CROP

Present Conditions Cause Hard-
ships and the Mother Country
Is Called Upon to Provide
Relief for the Colonists

(By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The present shortage of shipping is especially hard on Jamaica, which to a considerable extent depends on the exportation of bananas to the English and foreign markets. The Elder and Fyffe's steamers (on English bottoms) take fruit direct to England from Costa Rica, leaving Jamaica entirely out, and a large quantity of fruit is spoiling in the fields. This has produced considerable hardships on the planters, large landowners as well as peasant proprietors, and so acute has been the state of affairs, that the Governor of the island telegraphed to the secretary of state for the colonies asking him to make some arrangement by which the Jamaican banana could be admitted to England to the exclusion of the foreign article. That statesman has replied that such a course would be impracticable. The Costa Rican fruit is therefore dumped into England, while the Jamaican fruit fails to find a place after paying \$200,000 for its introduction into England.

UNITED STATES COAL NOW SOLD IN RIO DE JANEIRO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A coal depot from which coal from the United States will be distributed to railroads, tramway companies, steamships and other large consumers, is considered assured for this city. The Berwind Terminal Company, which is entering this field, is understood to be controlled by the Berwind-White Company.

Several loads of coal from the United States have recently been received and sold here through the agency of the Berwind interests, who plan now to go ahead with the establishment of the station. Recent prominence given to Brazilian coal resources are not considered as an obstacle by this company, which is understood to be confident that the coal from the United States is of a quality which makes it a much more efficient fuel.

It is claimed that tests have shown that the Brazilian coal can be used satisfactorily only in powdered or brick form, either of which has disadvantages from the users point of view. The company believes that, with the resumption of normal freight service between Brazil and North America, there will be little consideration given to Brazilian coal, which, because of its high percentage of ash (said to be 25 per cent), is not reckoned as a serious competitor with the fuel from the United States of America.

AMBITIOUS BOYS GIVEN OPPORTUNITY

(By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Developments in the educational program of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A., and especially the organization of a cooperative trade school, are receiving careful consideration at the hands of the members of the board of directors. The plan for the trade school is for practical vocational education. It will connect boys, on the day the school opens, with the positions for which they are to train. A boy in this school will in one year attend school more hours than in other schools (four a day for 52 weeks) get an excellent start in learning a trade or business, and clear, above all school expenses, about \$130, which makes it a big opportunity for ambitious boys.

HAWAII SONG CONTEST

(By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii—In the song contest of the Sunday School Association of the territory, held in the Hall, Hawaii, church on July 4, choruses from Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, East and West Hawaii competing, Oahu won the much-coveted banner.



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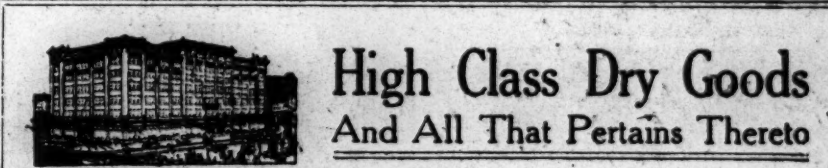
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DAYTON PLANT PAYS WOMEN AS MUCH AS MEN

Employed on Shell-Timing Devices—Figures Show They Work Much More Rapidly—First Put Into Training School

DAYTON, O.—There is in this city a great manufacturing plant where women work and receive pay on an equal basis with men. The war gave them the opportunity to win this rather unique place in American industry. There are 4000 women on the payroll of a recording and computing machine company of Dayton, and they receive the same wage scale and do the same work that men have done heretofore. Will I. Ohmer, president of the company, which makes timing devices for shells for the United States government as well as for European nations, has become a staunch advocate of giving women opportunities to receive equal consideration in factories where delicate machinery is operated. And he also advocates giving them the same wages and not using women's work as a money-saving device.

"Women in my plant have been taught in three weeks to do the skilled work that men have required five years to learn," said Mr. Ohmer, in explaining some of the incidents that led to his employing so many women to replace men in his plant. Here are some of the things accomplished by women: On a facing machine, where 295 pieces were the greatest previous output by men, girls did as high as 1150 a day. On certain hand-screw operations, where 175 to 300 pieces were the record of the men, some women attained 1200 a day. But most remarkable of all was the discovery that women on hand-screw machines, costing from \$150 to \$500, could turn out more work than men on large automatic screw machines, costing from \$4000 to \$5000. Women used to sewing machines, typewriters and pianos are particularly apt.

Mr. Ohmer happened to be in New York city when a strike threatened to tie up the work in his Dayton plant. He had organized a great working force to care for a \$20,000,000 war contract. When he heard of the impending strike, he wired to his women employees: "If you will remain at your work, I'll pay the same wages to you that I pay the men." The women remained loyal and now are receiving "men's wages." In fact the idea of working in the "war factory" has become so popular among women in the vicinity of Dayton that other fields in which women have once been active are beginning to be re-opened. One hundred school teachers, for instance, are among the factory employees now. An amusing incident illustrating the scarcity of women's labor in Dayton is told. It is related that Mr. Ohmer, although he has employed 4000 women in his plant, has been seeking vainly for a long time to secure a cook at his own home. Another illustration is the fact that there is a real scarcity of waitresses at the Old Soldiers Home in Dayton. The veterans have been compelled to take the places of young women who now are handling shell timers instead of trays.

The women in the machine plant have been taught to run the heaviest machines, and, according to Mr. Ohmer, they do the work just as easily and as capably as the men. "Girls from all parts of the country have come to us, including two from Texas who just recently entered our training school," he says.

"The women are more contented than the men," observes Mr. Ohmer's secretary.

No girl is put directly on a machine. When she is first accepted she enters the training school, where are the various kinds of machines operated by expert women. After but three or four days' instruction the new employee goes into the factory, in which she then feels at home. Her record is closely watched, and if her work does not keep up to a standard back she goes to the training school, where it is sometimes discovered that she does more work on a different machine.

Efforts have been made to add interest to the work in the plant. Mr. Ohmer arranged to have a department store in New York put on a fashion show for the entertainment of the women employees. Three dances for the 7400 men and women employees are given weekly, and a dining room that accommodates 1800 is another feature. A large platform is built in the dining room for a band of more than 40 pieces, made up of employees, who play while other employees are eating. Meals are served at noon, evening and midnight. They cost the firm 25 cents each, but employees pay only 20 cents.

People who picture a munition factory as a dirty, grimy hole would be amazed to be allowed to peep at this one. Huge windows form almost entire side walls of glass, while a saw-tooth roof provides still more light. An immense ventilation plant provides a fresh supply of washed air every seven minutes, while specially constructed pipes carry off any gasoline fumes at the benches.

EXCURSION TRIPS RESUMED IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—With four auto buses in operation, each with a seating capacity of 25 to 30, the Trail and Mountain Club, beginning this month, will resume its week-end excursions and round-the-island trips, says the Star-Bulletin. In this work the club will not only have the cooperation of the round-the-island hotels, but will also have the backing of the Pan-Pacific Club.

CLEVELAND MAN GIVES POINTS ON TRADE ABROAD

Conditions and Opportunities for Business in Cities of South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—A number of Cleveland manufacturers who are making renewed efforts to extend their foreign trade were enabled recently to learn, at first hand, many interesting details concerning business conditions in the cities of Buenos Aires, Argentina, Montevideo, Uruguay, and Santiago, Chile, is all of which markets a number of Cleveland manufacturers are now more or less directly interested.

This information came through H. Van Heuckelom of the firm Edwards Paas & Van Heuckelom, who are handling Cleveland-made goods in those countries. Mr. Van Heuckelom's Cleveland connections were made some eight months ago through the medium of the foreign trade department of the Chamber of Commerce. At that time he undertook to represent the manufacturers of women's garments, men's furnishing goods, leather and shoes of various North American makes, in these South American countries. Mr. Van Heuckelom returned in mid-August to tell his Cleveland friends something about the progress of their South American business.

"The Argentine Republic," Mr. Van Heuckelom said, "has just gone through the strain of a presidential election, which has something of the same effect on business in South American countries as it has in the United States. On June 12 Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen, a Radical, pledged to tariff reform, was elected President of the Argentine Republic. He will be installed in office on Oct. 12, and it is understood that he will take up at once a revision of the Argentine tariff. The tariff laws place an arbitrary value upon all goods without any relation to present-day prices or any relation to the appraised value of the goods as shown in the invoice. One of the things that aid American manufacturers in disposing of goods to South American markets is the fact that the seasons in Argentina and Uruguay are just the opposite of the Cleveland seasons.

"Of course, the great question now is what is going to happen after the war. The American manufacturer has to meet the existing prejudice which favors Paris made gowns and styles for South American societies and London made clothes for South American men. We are trying to show them that Cleveland can initiate styles and produce women's wear that will compare most favorably with the best Paris fashions. The same is true of men's clothing. The European manufacturer has held his South American trade by long credits and low prices. Can Europe after the war afford to continue that practice? Will she be able to send her goods to South America at the same low figures and wait the same time for her much needed money? As representative of American firms, I do not believe she will, and I believe that the opportunity for introducing American goods now and an extension of these markets after the war should be embraced most fully.

"I am making an arrangement through the banks of Cleveland in connection with their correspondents in Buenos Aires and Montevideo whereby the Cleveland banks, after ascertaining from correspondents the financial standing of the South American merchant, will be able to discount the Cleveland manufacturer's draft when it is presented and yet the Cleveland manufacturer will still stand behind the goods he has delivered to his South American customer. This direct friendly connection does away with the intermediary agent, and will, I believe, go a long way towards establishing better business relations between American manufacturers and South American buyers."

HEBREWS BEGIN A WEEK'S CONVENTION

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Jewish synagogues and temples have shown that they cannot hold the young men and women of the Jewish faith. The young men's and young women's Hebrew associations must therefore step in and try to do what the synagogues have failed to do and by appealing to the various interests of the young men and women develop in them a Jewish consciousness, such as will make for better Jews and for better American citizenship.

Those were some of the statements made by Rabbi Israel of Boston in the course of his address on "Y. M. H. A., an Epitome of American Jewry," at the Adath Jeshurun synagogue here Friday night, which marked the formal opening of the sixth annual convention of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England and the second annual convention of the Associated Young Women's Hebrew Associations. The gatherings will continue until Sept. 6.

The feature event of the convention will be the communal banquet to be held in the Manchester Auditorium on Sunday evening. It is expected that more than 1000 guests will be in attendance. Distinguished persons who will speak at the banquet include United States Senator R. Hollis and Governor Spaulding.

BOSTON CITY CLUB

The Boston City Club will celebrate the reopening of the renovated main lounge on the mezzanine floor next Tuesday evening. Officers of the club will speak; refreshments will be served, and an orchestra will furnish music. The house committee expects the appearance of the new room will be a pleasant surprise to club members.

THIRTY-FOUR SENATORS ARE TO BE ELECTED

Democrats Working to Retain Control of National Upper House—Review of Situation in States That Choose This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Democratic party is making a determined effort to retain control of the United States Senate. It has appointed a committee to look after the campaign of the party brethren, Messrs. Stone, Walsh and Saulsbury. Along with the election of President, Vice-President and 435 members of the House of Representatives, 34 senators are to be elected, a larger number than were ever chosen in one year. Thirty-two are of the class whose terms expire March 4, 1917, with two of other classes, one that of Benjamin F. Shively, Democrat, of Indiana, whose unexpired term is being filled by Thomas Taggart, and the other that of Edwin C. Burleigh, Republican, of Maine, whose unexpired term extending to March 4, 1919, is to be filled at the September election.

Of the 1917 class, 17 are Democrats and 15 Republicans. The states electing senators of this class with the names of the incumbents are:

Democrats—Arizona, Henry F. Ashurst; Florida, Nathan P. Bryan; Indiana, John W. Kern; Maine, Charles F. Johnson; Maryland, Blair Lee; Mississippi, John Sharp Williams; Missouri, James A. Reed; Montana, Henry L. Myers; Nebraska, Gilbert M. Hitchcock; Nevada, Key Pittman; New Jersey, James E. Martin; New York, James A. O'Gorman; Ohio, Atlee Pomerene; Tennessee, Luke Lea; Texas, Charles A. Culberson; Virginia, Claude A. Swanson; West Virginia, William E. Chilton.

Republicans—California, John D. Works; Connecticut, George P. McLean; Delaware, Henry A. du Pont; Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge; Michigan, Charles T. Townsend; Minnesota, Moses E. Clapp; New Mexico, Thomas B. Catron; North Dakota, Porter J. McCumber; Pennsylvania, George T. Oliver; Rhode Island, Henry F. Lippitt; Utah, George Sutherland; Vermont, Carroll S. Page; Washington, Miles Poindexter; Wisconsin, Robert M. La Follette; Wyoming, Clarence D. Clark.

Of the 32 of the 1917 class, 21 are serving their first terms. The others in the order of their length of service are: Lodge, fourth term and twenty-fourth year; Clark, third term and a fraction, twenty-second year; Culberson and McCumber, third term, eighteenth year; Clapp, second term and a fraction, sixteenth year; La Follette and Sutherland, second term, twelfth year; du Pont, first term and fraction, eleventh year; Page, first term and fraction, eighth year; Oliver, first term and fraction, eighth year; Swanson, first term and fraction, seventh year.

The 32 states to elect senators, with the situation as heretofore outlined are the following:

Arizona—Primaries to be held Sept. 12. Candidates thus far: Henry F. Ashurst, Democrat, incumbent; Republicans, Joseph H. Kibbey, Robert E. Morrison and former Delegate Ralph Cameron. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by Democrats only. Vote for President in 1912: Wilson, 10,324; Republican, 9970.

California—Primaries to be held Aug. 29. Candidates thus far: Democrat, George S. Patton; Republicans, William Booth and Hiram Johnson. State government—Of nine executive officers, seven are Progressives (including the Governor), one Democrat and one Republican; Legislature, mixed; represented in Congress by three Democrats, three Republicans, three Progressives, one independent and one Prohibitionist. Vote in 1912—Wilson, 283,436; Republican, 287,524.

Connecticut—Candidates: Republican, George D. McLean, Republican incumbent; no Democrat yet named. State government, Republican throughout; represented in Congress by Republicans only. Vote in 1912—Wilson, 74,561; Republican, 102,453.

Delaware—Primaries to be held Sept. 2. Candidates thus far: Republican, Henry A. du Pont, incumbent; Democrat, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr. State government—Four including Governor, out of 7 Republicans, with Republican Legislature; represented in Congress by 1 Democrat and 1 Republican senator and 1 Republican representative. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 22,631; Republican, 24,884.

Florida—Primaries already held. Candidates: Park M. Trammell, Governor, Democrat; no Republican candidate. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by Democrats only. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 36,417; Republican, 8814.

Indiana—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrats, John W. Kern and Thomas Taggart, incumbents; Republicans, Harry C. New and James E. Watson. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by 2 Democratic senators and 11 Democrats and 2 Republicans in the House. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 281,800; Republican, 313,278.

Maine—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, Charles F. Johnson, incumbent, and Kenneth M. Field; Republicans, former Gov. Bert M. Fernald and Fred Hale. State government, 8, including Governor, out of 9, Democrats; represented in Congress by 1 Democrat in the Senate and in the House by 3 Republicans and 1 Democrat. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 51,118; Republican, 75,028.

Maryland—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, David J. Lewis;

Republican, Joseph France. State government, including Governor, seven out of nine Democrats; Legislature, Democratic; represented in Congress by two Democratic senators and in the House by five Democrats and one Republican. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 112,674; Republican, 112,742.

Massachusetts—Primaries to be held Sept. 26. Candidates: Democratic, probably, former Mayor of Boston Fitzgerald; Republican, Henry Cabot Lodge, incumbent. State government, six, including Governor, out of 10, Republicans; Legislature, Republican; represented in Congress, two Republican senators, four Democrats and 12 Republicans in the House. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 173,408; Republican, 297,826.

Michigan—Primaries Aug. 29. Candidates thus far: Democrat, John P. Winship; Republicans, Charles E. Townsend, incumbent, and W. H. Hill. State government, eight out of ten Republicans; Governor being Democrat; Legislature, Republican; represented in Congress by two Republican senators and in the House by two Democrats and 11 Republicans. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 150,751; Republican, 366,828.

Minnesota—Primaries already held. Candidates: Frank B. Kellogg, Republican; Democrat, Daniel Lawler. State government, 7, including Governor, out of 9, Republicans; Legislature, nonpartisan; represented in Congress by 2 Republicans in Senate, 8 Republicans, 1 Democrat and 1 Progressive in House. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 106,425; Republican, 190,190.

Mississippi—John Sharp Williams, Democrat, incumbent, unopposed. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by Democrats only. Vote in 1912: Wilson 67,154; Republican, 5138.

Missouri—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, James A. Reed, incumbent; Republican, Walter S. Dickey. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by 2 Democrats in Senate, 14 Democrats, 2 Republicans in House. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 380,746; Republican, 332,102.

Montana—Primaries, Sept. 29. Candidates thus far: Democrat, Henry L. Myers, incumbent; Republicans, former Representatives Charles Pray and John E. Edward. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Con-

Business Hours until September 15th:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 12 Noon on Saturday.

B. Altman & Co.

Careful preparations have been made in the assembling of the Autumn stocks.

The most charming productions of the foremost Fashion producers are now awaiting selection.

For Misses, Juniors, Boys and Girls there have been provided complete outfits, including the garments and accessories soon to be required for college and school.

Men's Light-weight Overcoats and Hats, in the smart models and materials for Autumn wear, are now ready.

The Autumn Millinery

now being shown in the Department on the First Floor, presents many novel and distinctly attractive features. The new shapes in felt, velour, velvet and silk beaver are a salient feature, with and without the smart trimmings that Fashion dictates for the opening season.

An Unusual Offering for Tuesday will consist of Women's & Misses' Trimmed Hats

in new, seasonable styles,

specially priced at \$10.00

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Crepe de Chine Undergarments

(American-made)

specially priced for Tuesday, will comprise

Nightrobes at \$3.50, 4.50 & 5.50
Envelope Chemises, 1.75, 2.50, 3.50 & 4.50
Drawer Combinations, 2.90, 3.75 & 4.50
Underbodices, 90c., 1.25, 1.75, 1.90 & 2.50

At the same time a number of

Lingerie Undergarments

(American-made) will be offered at large concession from regular prices.

(Second Floor)

Republican, Joseph France. State government, including Governor, seven out of nine Democrats; Legislature, Democratic; represented in Congress by two Democratic senators and in the House by five Democrats and one Republican. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 112,674; Republican, 112,742.

Massachusetts—Primaries to be held Sept. 26. Candidates: Democratic, probably, former Mayor of Boston Fitzgerald; Republican, Henry Cabot Lodge, incumbent. State government, six, including Governor, out of 10, Republicans; Legislature, Republican; represented in Congress, two Republican senators, four Democrats and 12 Republicans in the House. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 173,408; Republican, 297,826.

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Minnesota—Primaries already held. Candidates: Frank B. Kellogg, Republican; Democrat, Daniel Lawler. State government, 7, including Governor, out of 9, Republicans; Legislature, nonpartisan; represented in Congress by 2 Republicans in Senate, 8 Republicans, 1 Democrat and 1 Progressive in House. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 106,425; Republican, 190,190.

Mississippi—John Sharp Williams, Democrat, incumbent, unopposed. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by Democrats only. Vote in 1912: Wilson 67,154; Republican, 5138.

Missouri—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, James A. Reed, incumbent; Republican, Walter S. Dickey. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by 2 Democrats in Senate, 14 Democrats, 2 Republicans in House. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 380,746; Republican, 332,102.

Montana—Primaries, Sept. 29. Candidates thus far: Democrat, Henry L. Myers, incumbent; Republicans, former Representatives Charles Pray and John E. Edward. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Con-

gress by Democrats only. Vote in 1912: Wilson 27,941; Republican, 40,968.

Nebraska—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, incumbent; Republican, John L. Kennedy. State government, seven out of eight, including Governor, Democrats; Legislature, Democratic. Represented in Congress by one Democrat and one Republican in the Senate and in the House by three Democrats and three Republicans. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 109,008; Republican, 126,905.

Nevada—Primaries to be held. Candidates so far: Democrat, Key Pittman; Republicans, Samuel Platt and H. H. Howe. State government, Democratic throughout; Legislature mixed; represented in Congress by two Democrats in Senate and one Republican in House. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 7890; Republican, 8816.

New Mexico—Decided by conventions—to be held by Republicans Aug. 23 and Democrats Aug. 30. Candidates so far: Democrat, Andrieus A. Jones, first assistant secretary of the interior; Republicans, Thomas B. Catron, incumbent, and Frank Hubbell. Vote in 1912: Wilson 20,437; Republican, 26,080.

New Jersey—Primaries to be Sept. 26. Candidates thus far: Democrats, Judge Westcott and James E. Martine, incumbent; Republicans, Franklin J. Murphy and Joseph T. Frelinghuysen. State government, seven, including Governor, out of eight, Democrats; Legislature, Republican; represented in Congress by two Democrats and eight Republicans. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 178,289; Republican, 234,245.

New York—No candidate chosen. Discussed so far: Democrats, former Gov. Martin H. Glynn and John B. Stanchfield; Republican, former Representative William M. Calder. State government, Republican throughout; represented in Congress by one Democrat and one Republican in Senate, and in House by 18 Democrats, 24 Republicans and one Socialist. Vote in 1912: Wilson 646,401; Republican, 845,449.

North Dakota—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, John Burke, United States treasurer; Republican, Porter J. McCumber, incumbent, state government; Republican throughout. Represented in Congress by Republicans only. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 29,555; Republican, 48,814.

Ohio—Primaries already held. Can-

didates: Democrat, Atlee Pomerene, incumbent; Republican, former Gov. Myron T. Herrick. State government, including Governor, Republican; Legislature, Republican; represented in Congress by one Democrat and one Republican in Senate, and in House by nine Democrats and 13 Republicans. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 431,152; Republican, 505,398.

Pennsylvania—Primaries to be held. Candidates thus far: Democrat, Ellis L. Orvis; Republican, Philander C. Knox. State government: Progressive and Republican; Legislature, Republican; represented in Congress by two Republican senators, and in House by six Democrats and 30 Republicans. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 395,619; Republican, 720,731.

Rhode Island—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, former Representative Peter G. Gerry; Republican, Henry F. Lippitt. State government: Republican throughout; represented in Congress by two Republican senators; three Republican and one Democratic representatives. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 39,412; Republican, 44,681.

Tennessee—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, Kenneth D. McKellar; Republican, Ben W. Hooper. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by two Democratic senators, and in the House by eight Democrats and two Republicans. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 130,335; Republican, 113,160.

Texas—Democratic primary already held, but indecisive, and to be finally decided between Charles A. Culberson, incumbent, and former Gov. O. B. Colquitt, on Aug. 22. State government, Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by Democrats only. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 221,589; Republican, 55,608.

Utah—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, former Representative William H. King; Republican, George Sutherland, incumbent, state government, Republican throughout; represented in Congress by two Republican senators; one Democrat and one Republican. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 34,579; Republican, 64,274.

Vermont—Candidate: Carroll S. Page; Republican, incumbent; no Democratic candidate. State government, Republican throughout; represented in Congress by Republicans only. Vote in

1912: Wilson, 15,350; Republican, 45,375.

Virginia—Democratic primary held and Claude A. Swanson nominee; no Republican candidate. State government Democratic throughout; represented in Congress by two Democrats in Senate and in House by nine Democrats, and one Republican. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 90,332; Republican, 45,065.

Washington—Primaries, Sept. 12. Candidates: Democrats, C. A. Bryan; Republicans, Miles Poindexter, incumbent, and William E. Humphrey. State government, 7 out of 10 Republicans, with Governor Democratic; represented in Congress by 2 Republican senators and in House by 4 Republicans and 1 Democrat. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 66,840; Republican, 184,143.

West Virginia—Primaries already held. Candidates: Democrat, William E. Chilton, incumbent; Republican, Howard Sutherland, representative state government, Republican throughout; represented in Congress by one Democrat and one Republican in Senate and in House by three Republicans, two Democrats and one vacancy. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 113,197; Republican, 135,866.

Wisconsin—Primaries, Sept. 5. Candidates: Democrat, William Wolfe; Republican, Robert M. La Follette. State government, Republican throughout with exception of one independent; represented in Congress by one Democrat and one Republican in Senate and in House by eight Republicans and three Democrats. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 164,409; Republican, 189,539.

Wyoming—Primaries, Aug. 22. Candidates: Democrat, Clarence D. Clark, incumbent; no Democrat yet announced, although held probable that the Democratic candidate will be Governor John B. Kendrick. State government, four, including Governor, out of seven, Democrats. Legislature, Republican; represented in Congress by Republicans only. Vote in 1912: Wilson, 15,810; Republican, 23,792.

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Honolulu Y. M. C. A. now boasts of a membership the largest in its history, the latest figures showing a total of 1112. Six months ago the membership was only 902. The gain of 210 represents actual membership in activities.

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

GOLFERS READY FOR QUALIFYING ROUND OF PLAY

Team Match Between Eastern and Western Players, Scheduled for Friday as Preliminary to Championship, Abandoned

UNITED STATES GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1895	C. B. MacDonald	W. E. Sands
1896	H. J. Whigham	J. G. Thorpe
1897	H. J. Whigham	W. B. Bates
1898	F. S. Douglas	W. B. Bates
1899	Herbert Harriman	F. S. Douglas
1900	W. J. Travis	F. S. Douglas
1901	W. J. Travis	W. E. Egan
1902	Louis James	E. E. Byers
1903	W. J. Travis	E. E. Byers
1904	H. C. Egan	Fred Herreshoff
1905	H. C. Egan	D. E. Sawyer
1906	E. M. Byers	G. S. Lyon
1907	J. D. Travers	Archibald Graham
1908	J. D. Travers	Max Behr
1909	A. A. Gardner	H. C. Egan
1910	W. C. Fownes, Jr.	W. K. Wood
1911	H. H. Hilton	Fred Herreshoff
1912	J. D. Travers	Charles Evans, Jr.
1913	J. D. Travers	J. G. Anderson
1914	Francis Ouimet	J. D. Travers
1915	A. A. Gardner	J. G. Anderson

CHAMPION MEDALISTS

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1895	J. H. Choate	Morris Coates
1896	C. B. MacDonald	Oswald
1897	W. J. Travis	Garden City
1898	W. J. Travis	Atlantic City
1899	W. J. Travis	Glenview
1900	No medal round played	
1901	H. C. Egan	Baltic
1902	P. Fredericks	Chicago
1903	W. J. Travis	Englewood
1904	W. J. Travis	Cleveland
1905	W. J. Travis	Garden City
1906	Charles Evans, Jr.	Chicago
1907	Fred Herreshoff	Brookline
1908	H. H. Hilton	Apawamis
1909	Charles Evans, Jr.	Chicago
1910	Charles Evans, Jr.	Garden City
1911	Charles Evans, Jr.	Garden City
1912	Charles Evans, Jr.	Garden City
1913	Charles Evans, Jr.	Garden City
1914	W. C. Fownes, Jr.	Elkton
1915	Dudley Mudge	Detroit

*18 holes. †Won play-off from H. H. Hilton. ‡Won play-off from R. Horton.

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Practically all of the golfers who have entered the amateur championship tournament of the United States Golf Association, which is to be decided on the links of the Merion Cricket Club next week, have arrived here and are ready for the qualifying round.

The match which was scheduled to be played Friday between teams of western and eastern players had to be given up, as the West was unable to get its strongest team in the field. W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, who inaugurated this event last year, had a strong eastern team ready for the event.

Two courses are to be used for the qualifying round of play, it being the first time in the history of American golf that this has been done. The east or older course is 6420 yards long, over rolling ground, with a hard par of 70. The new or west course is over hilly ground and while 400 yards shorter than the east course is given a par of 72.

Three prominent United States amateur golfers did not enter the tournament this year. These players are W. J. Travis of Garden City, amateur champion in 1900, 1901 and 1903; J. D. Travers of Upper Montclair, amateur champion in 1907, 1908, 1912 and 1913 and open champion in 1915, and Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, amateur champion in 1914 and open champion in 1913.

With these exceptions nearly all of the best golfers in the United States have entered. P. V. G. Carter of Nassau, United North and South champion, has entered, but it is announced that he will not play on account of business reasons. R. A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Club, champion of 1909 and 1915, and former captain of the Yale varsity track team, is expected to defend his championship although reports state that he is not in championship form. Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club, present open champion and runner up in the amateur tournament of 1912, is entered and there are many who expect to see him win the title and thus become the first player ever to hold the amateur and open championship of the United States the same year.

J. G. Anderson of Swanoy, runner up to J. D. Travers in 1913 and to R. A. Gardner last year, and former French amateur champion; F. R. Blossom, intercollegiate champion of 1915; E. M. Byers, national champion of 1906; W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, national amateur champion in 1910; Frederick Herreshoff, runner up in 1904 and 1911; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood; M. R. Marston, Baltusol; J. P. Guilford, Wollaston Golf Club, Massachusetts amateur champion; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, and F. J. Wright, Jr., Massachusetts junior champion, are among the other prominent golfers who are expected to figure in the play. The pairings for the qualifying round Monday morning follow:

EAST COURSE

8:20	L. R. Munger	Dallas
8:20	Sherrill Sherman	Yahundata
8:20	Lawrence Canan	Altoona
8:20	Donald Woodward	Columbia
8:20	C. C. Ingraham	Midlothian
8:20	E. M. Byers	Allegheeny
8:20	W. R. Simpson	Nonmouth Co.
8:20	Perry Platt	Nonmouth Co.
8:40	M. K. Neiffer	Huntington Valley
8:40	F. R. Blossom	Exmoor
8:40	H. M. Lewis	Wyargli
8:40	W. J. Howland	Chicago
8:40	E. C. Hanson	Philadelphia C. C.
8:40	F. M. Rhodes	Kansas City
8:50	W. R. Perry	Harrisburg
8:50	C. W. Innes	Onondaga
9:00	George Drokaw	Rock
9:00	W. T. West	Philadelphia C. C.
9:00	G. P. Tiffany	Mohawk
9:00	H. R. Kenworthy	Metacomb
9:10	G. W. Smith	Onondaga
9:10	J. F. Byers	Allegheeny
9:15	J. M. Ward	Garden City
9:20	M. P. Lewis	Washington
9:20	C. B. Bustin	Huntington Valley
9:20	S. W. Sargent	Merion
9:25	H. A. Gardner	Elkton
9:25	H. K. Kerr	Elkton



Merion Cricket Club links at Haverford, Pa., where 1916 amateur golf tournament takes place

WEST COURSE

8:20	T. V. Devine	Harrisburg Park
8:20	W. E. Code	Wheaton
8:40	R. E. Hunter	Midwick
8:40	T. B. Rose	Allegheeny
9:45	De W. Balch	Cincinnati
9:45	C. H. Gardner	Agawam
9:50	Charles Evans, Jr.	Englewood
9:50	E. M. Barnes	Englewood
9:55	G. W. Elkins, Jr.	Huntington Valley
9:55	G. W. White	Flushing
10:00	W. L. Thompson	Huntington Valley
10:00	G. W. Adair	Atlanta
10:05	Bryan Heard	Houston
10:05	J. G. Anderson	Swanoy
10:10	H. Hoyt	Swanoy
10:10	P. V. G. Carter	Atlanta
10:15	R. S. Francis	Merion
10:15	J. G. Heyburn	Louisville
10:20	S. K. Sterne	Tatunek
10:20	G. P. James	Brooklyn
10:25	E. B. Eynon	Columbia
10:25	L. W. Maxwell	Sleepy Hollow
10:30	R. G. Bush	Audubon
10:30	J. H. Gay, Jr.	Philadelphia C. C.
10:35	W. P. Seelye	Brooklyn
10:40	P. M. Hunter	Midlothian
10:40	J. Sullivan	Garden City
10:45	R. G. Morrison	Oakmont
10:45	D. E. Sawyer	Wheaton
10:50	E. Harlow	Green Hill
10:50	H. C. Fownes, 2d	Oakmont
10:50	D. C. Corkran	Pox Hills
10:50	A. Z. Huntington	Wyoming Valley
11:05	P. V. G. Carter	Nassau
11:05	E. J. Corey	Richmond Hill
11:10	Dr. J. J. McKee	Mayfield
11:10	M. L. Feary	Richmond Co.
11:15	J. K. Bole	Mayfield
11:15	W. J. Daly	Flushing
11:20	E. V. Wood	Buffalo C. C.
11:20	M. T. Elliott	Baltimore
11:25	Dr. L. L. Harban	Columbia
11:25	F. L. Cady	Rock Island
11:30	F. L. Bond, 3d	Baltimore
11:30	F. W. Dyer	Baltimore
11:35	C. V. Benton	Hudson River
11:35	Maurice Risley	Atlantic City

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New London	75	30	.714
Portland	75	31	.708
Springfield	61	46	.570
Worcester	57	48	.543
Lynn	58	51	.532
Lawrence	49	53	.471
New Haven	40	60	.400
Bridgport	30	71	.353
Lowell	35	68	.340
Hartford	35	70	.333

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Portland 3, New Haven 2.
Lawrence 2, Hartford 1.
New London 6, Bridgport 1.
Springfield 4, Lynn 2.
Lynn 3, Springfield 0.
Lowell 7, Worcester 4.

GAMES TODAY

Bridgport at New London.
Hartford at Worcester.
Springfield at Lawrence (2 games).
Lowell at Lynn.
Portland at New Haven.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.B.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Jones, P.	10	4	2	11	16	6	1	.500	1	9	1	1.000
Gardner, 3b.	118	418	40	157	18	11	16	.303	122	238	17	.855
Ruth, 1b.	56	107	17	32	4	6	2	.238	18	58	4	.553
Holtzcliff, 1b.	100	331	30	93	14	8	15	.280	92	50	14	.866
Shorten, 1b.	32	54	5	15	1	1	1	.277	13	8	1	.900
Walker, c.f.	107	403	54	108	11	9	27	.267	248	8	9	.966
Hooper, r.f.	118	455	61	119	9	20	9	.259	221	15	6	.976
Lewis, 1b.	19	106	12	29	14	22	4	.253	250	13	1	1.000
Galner, 1b.	44	111	10	27	3	4	6	.243	282	10	1	.967
Jayvris, sp. 1b.	82	193	21	46	4	5	1	.238	157	136	23	.928
Mays, p.	36	55	5	13	1	1	2	.236	10	87	5	.961
Thomas, c.	76	163	15	30	9	2	2	.213	248	72	3	.901
Cady, c.	63	183	5	28	6	1	6	.210	165	48	6	.967
Agnew, c.	38	62	4	13	3	1	1	.209	103	43	5	.967
Leonard, p.	38	63	13	14	1	1	1	.206	7	41	2	.960
Scott, 2b.	92	200	23	53	2	4	14	.203	160	230	14	.966
Hendricks, 1b.	61	100	11	20	2	2	3	.202	30	1	1	1.000
Barry, 2b.	94	328	29	66	26	9	6	.201	190	173	15	.980
McNally, 2b.	30	106	25	19	4	9	1	.179	53	90	7	.957
Wyckoff, p.	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	.169	1	2	1	1.000
Foster, p.	24	36	2	9	1	1	1	.160	16	46	1	.985
Shore, p.	20	18	2	7	1	1	1	.151	4	18	1	.988
Wagner, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1	1.000
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1	1.000
Totals	120	3956	425	974	163	102	137	.242	3332	1007	145	.971

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G.	A.	B.	H.	S.B.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	
My	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.333	1	1	1	1.000	
My	112	379	37	101	15	12	15	7	2	206	125	213	21	.944
My	48	89	10	23	5	4	3	1	1	.261	31	1	1	1.000
My	117	420	55	109	15	13	13	5	1	.250	1217	66	13	.990
My	83	264	29	66	13	12	11	6	2	.250	187	9	3	.985
My	88	272	27	67	9	4	9	1	1	.246	301	121	9	.983
My	24	41	3	15	2	1	1	1	1	.245	93	23	6	.950
My	54	107	17	32	4	6	2	2	1	.238	18	58	4	.553
My	30	122	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	.238	8	84	2	.978
My	30	122	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	.238	75	62	5	.970
My	16	30	3	7	2	1	1	1	1	.233	1	10	2	.910
My	121	461	58	125	17	24	14	11	2	.227	293	472	31	.961
My	28	56	12	13	2	1	1	1	1	.227	4	51	2	.964
My	46	121	10	27	9	2	2	1	1	.221	44	82	5	.962
My	85	250	33	61	11	12	10	10	1	.221	124	7	3	.978
My	71	242	32	62	13	5	4	1	1	.214	94	174	5	.947
My	71	242	32	62	13	5	4	1	1	.206	96	10	4	.960
My	27	43	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	.209	9	33	2	.968
My	22	38	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	.184	2	31	1	.971
My	22	38	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	.180	8	29	2	1.000
My	13	16	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	.062	4	24	1	1.000
My	18	31	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.094	5	21	1	1.000
My	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	5	1	1	1.000
Totals	120	393	396	920	122	104	119	40	18	233	2003	1079	112	.973

of the halfbacks and quarterback.
Among the players here are Westmore
Willcox, Jr., Minot, Felton, Bond, Flowers
and Clark.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Waco 12, Ft. Worth 3.
Beaumont 3, San Antonio 1.
Galveston 6, Houston 3.
Shreveport 2, Dallas 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Sioux City 3, Des Moines 4.
Omaha 2, Lincoln 1.
Topeka 2, Wichita 2.
Denver 9, St. Joseph 4.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Charlotte 4, Durham 2.
Raleigh 6, Asheville 1.
Winston-Salem 10, Greensboro 6.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Vernon 4, Oakland 2.
Portland 4, Los Angeles 9.
San Francisco 5, Salt Lake 4.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Syracuse 6, Reading 2.
Binghamton 4, White-Barre 2.
Bain 4, Scranton 3.

ELIOT J. HARRISON

MORE DAYLIGHT HOURS ISSUE REACHES PACIFIC

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Officials Give Support to Call for National Action in Matter of Time Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—While the experience of eight foreign nations and four cities of the United States in saving an hour of daylight each day by setting the clocks ahead an hour, has not yet aroused the people of San Francisco to the point of agitation or even general discussion of the subject, there are those to be found who are heartily in favor of the idea generally and who believe that if the question were so brought to the attention of the people that they could understand what it would mean to them in all of its applications and implications, it would receive serious and widespread discussion, with the probability of ultimate adoption.

Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in speaking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in regard to the idea, said that he believed heartily in the plan. There is no denying the fact that an extra hour of daylight in non-working hours would be very acceptable to every one.

"The idea ought to be applied however throughout the country as it would otherwise tend to disturb the harmonious operation of business and social relations; and for the same reason it ought to be for the entire year instead of for the summer months only. It is one of those proposals that, while perfectly feasible in the ultimate, present some difficult problems of mechanical adjustments."

John S. Willis, assistant manager of the traffic bureau of the chamber of commerce, looked upon the proposal as one perfectly feasible and highly desirable provided it could be brought about by action that should be both voluntary on the part of the majority of the people or their representatives, and universal in its application throughout the country.

"The idea, as I understand it," he said, "is to advance the clock one hour, thereby causing us, if we decide to obey the clock, to rise an hour earlier in the morning and begin and end the day's work an hour earlier, with the result that in the summer time we should have a longer period of after-work daylight that might be used for recreational or business purposes. In the winter time the change would tend to place the working day as nearly as possible within the daylight hours, thereby making our work more pleasant and efficient, less costly in the use of artificial light, and giving us a longer evening."

"Without knowing anything about the experience of the cities in the United States that have tried the experiment, however, I must say that I believe more or less confusion would arise from the action of a single city—or a single state, for that matter—in changing its time in this way. The country has progressed too far along the road to a real commercial and social unity and homogeneity for one small area or even a larger section of the people thus to set up individual standards without seriously affecting the harmony of the rest of the country."

"Nationally considered, however, the proposition takes on a wholly different aspect. And in this connection you will note that the action in foreign countries, in Germany, Norway, Sweden, England, and France where the daylight saving plan is said to have been put into effect with uniformly good results, has been national rather than municipal or sectional in nature. In that way I can see how the saving of an hour of daylight each day would be a boon to all."

"Take it here in San Francisco, for example. The great mass of the people go to work at either 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning and cease at 5 or 6 o'clock at night. If they were to start the working day an hour earlier and stop work at 4 or 5, instead of 5 or 6, they would have in the summer months, when the sun sets from 7 to 7:30 o'clock, a period of from two and a half to three and a half hours of daylight each day in which to prosecute their individual desires for recreation or business."

"I think, however, that the change should be made for the entire year rather than for the summer months only. To change the time in the spring and then to return to the former hours in the fall would, in my opinion, complicate the matter to such a degree that the whole proposition would become unpopular at the start. And it is only with practically unanimous consent that an undertaking of this kind can be made to work at all."

"There is one element, however, that must be taken into consideration in advance, and that is the railroads. The American railroad system, as an institution, is more closely identified with the idea of time than any great industry or other of our national life. In fact so closely related are our use of time and the operation of the railroads that unless the railroads took the matter up the plan would be sure to fail; and they would not consider it unless its application were made universal."

"And to make the plan universal, to bring about congressional action, such as is proposed by the Board bill now before Congress, or to effect nationally concerted action of the people, in case governmental authority in the matter is found undesirable or unconstitutional, a widespread, thorough and continuous campaign of education would be absolutely necessary."

MR. WEBB MAKES PLEA FOR BILL ON TRADE ABROAD

Explains to the House the Need of Permitting United States Merchants to Combine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Webb was successful in a second attempt yesterday to have his bill, to permit combinations in export trade, taken up for consideration by the House. Early in the day Majority Leader Kitchin asked unanimous consent that it be considered. Objection was made at that time, but late in the day no objection was raised.

Mr. Webb, in explaining the bill, said: "For many years the manufacturers of this country have felt the need of the passage of this bill in order to clarify their rights in the foreign export trade. Ever since our export trade has been increasing, as it has been for the last 10 years, grave doubt has been felt by good lawyers, patriotic lawyers, as to whether or not the Sherman law applied to exporters engaged solely and purely in the foreign export business. Many of the best lawyers have always thought that it did not apply, that the object of the Sherman law was to keep the channels of trade pure in the United States and in its territories."

"In view of that situation, in view of the uncertain conditions as to whether or not this famous law does apply to foreign export trade from the United States, the federal trade commission, under section 6 of the bill we passed two years ago, giving it authority to investigate both interstate and foreign trade, has made a full and wide-spread investigation as to our export trade, and as to how export trade is carried on by foreign competitors."

"After their investigation they sent to the House about two months ago a very strong report, signed by every member of that commission, showing, I think, conclusively to every sane man the absolute necessity for the clarification of the Sherman law in reference to the foreign export business along the lines of this bill. They have shown conclusively that unless American exporters engaged solely in the foreign export business are permitted to do business with foreign countries on the same lines as their foreign competitors do business and as the foreign countries in which business is done permits it to be done, our foreign export business is bound to languish and in some instances stop."

"I know that there is a feeling among some that we ought to hold the American manufacturers wherever they do business in all the world to that same high business standard that is prescribed by the Sherman law for their doing business in the United States. I do not believe when I am putting a horse in an international race that it is incumbent upon me to put 100 pounds weight upon his back when every other horse in the race is not encumbered at all. I know from this trade commission's report that every foreign country whose manufacturers compete keenly with our manufacturers have no such rules to control them as the Sherman anti-trust law throws around the American exporter if the Sherman law does apply to our exporters in foreign trade."

He stated in answer to questions of other members that it would be impossible for several manufacturers to form a corporation and thus get a monopoly in the United States. He said further that the bill would have no effect whatever on importation, but only on exportation.

He added: "The Standard Oil Company does not need this bill. The Harvester people do not need this bill. The Steel corporation does not need it, and other big corporations do not need it. This bill is not at all in the interest of the big corporations of the United States. They already have their selling agencies established in the countries of the world. Being so big and powerful and being such tremendous producers, they can compete in any foreign countries and are doing it. It is the little fellow who has not the capital or the money to go into foreign countries to seek trade, it is for him; for a dozen or so to unite so that they can carry and show their goods abroad at a reduced cost in their overhead charges. It is really in the interest of the little fellow; it is in the interest of the small manufacturer."

On account of the pending legislation, relative to the railroad strike, the Webb bill may be sidetracked for the time being, but will probably be taken up again as soon as the railroad legislation is finished.

TO SAVE "OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS"

CONCORD, N. H.—The "Old Man of the Mountains" will not be allowed to be destroyed. Governor Spaulding and the executive council have voted to have the state assume responsibility for preventing further displacement of the top stone which forms the forehead of the rocky profile known to thousands of visitors to the White mountains. Engineers under the direction of Col. Charles H. Greenleaf of Franconia were commissioned by the council to buckle the forehead securely to its proper position.

DAYLIGHT CHARTS PREPARED

Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge is interested in the "saving daylight" movement and a series of charts is being prepared by his order. The charts are based upon an almanac schedule showing the hours of light and darkness throughout the year, with lines showing the hours of day and illustrating how a greater amount of daylight may be enjoyed. They are to be somewhat different from those prepared by the Boston Chamber of Commerce but are expected to be very comprehensive.

CANADA SUPPLIES MUCH WOOD PULP TO UNITED STATES

Volume and Importance of Paper Manufacturing Industry Seldom Realized by the Average Book or Newspaper Reader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Over two thirds of the more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of wood pulp imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and used in the manufacture of paper, came from Canada, according to a communication to the National Geographic Society from John Oliver La Gorce and issued by the society as a bulletin in connection with the government's inquiry into the increase in the cost of newspaper.

"The pulp importations for 1915-1916 have been 180,000,000 pounds less than for the previous 12 months, yet the amount shipped to us from Canada during the past year was 130,000,000 pounds in excess of her 1914-1915 shipments. During the year just closed nearly 70 per cent of our 1,135,000,000 pounds of pulp came from our neighbor to the north, while most of the remaining 30 per cent came from Norway and Sweden."

"The enormous volume and importance of the paper manufacturing industry in the United States is seldom realized by the chief beneficiary, the average reader. According to the most recent figures of the United States department of commerce (1914) the value of the annual production of the paper mills of this country exceed \$330,000,000. Over \$50,000,000 of this sum is represented in newspaper—1,313,284 tons, or enough to print 10,500,000,000 14-page, eight-column papers."

"However much we deplore the stringency in raw material for the paper market brought about by the European war, it should not be forgotten that to the beneficial results of a battle fought nearly 12 centuries ago can be traced the introduction of the art of paper making to the western world. China is credited with having nurtured the genius who first conceived the idea of a writing material made from fibrous pulp, and some investigators profess to have found evidences that paper existed in the Celestial kingdom at least two centuries before the Christian era."

"Whether these claims of centuries of priority will endure the light of further research, or whether they will be discredited just as have been the same nation's claim, to the invention of the mariner's compass and gunpowder, the fact is fairly well established that when the Arabs defeated a raiding army of Celts before the gates of Samarkand, in the middle of the eighth century, they captured a party of Chinamen who were skilled paper makers. It was from this city of Russian Turkistan, once the capital of that most ruthless of Mongol princes, Tamerlane, that the art of the captives spread throughout Asia Minor and Northern Africa, into Moorish Spain and finally into Italy, where the first extensive factories were established in 1276 at Fabriano, still a center of the paper industry in southern Europe."

"The Arabs and their Persian assistants are supposed to have used flax and cotton in the manufacture of their first paper, and subsequently rags were extensively utilized. Cotton and linen rags are still the basis of the best grades of paper, but the articles used by the newspapers are made exclusively of wood pulp. In the United States black spruce, hemlock, aspen, and poplar are the most widely used woods, while in Europe the Scotch fir supplants the hemlock."

"England manufactures much of her paper from esparto or Spanish grass, which has been quite extensively imported by that country from North Africa during the last 50 years. Germany and France use quantities of rye, wheat, oat and barley straw in the paper-making industry. The widely used 'India paper' comes chiefly from England, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy. Its name is a misnomer and was given to a soft quality of Chinese paper introduced into England in the eighteenth century, but, like many other commodities brought from the far east during that period, it was credited to India. It was manufactured from rags, and its opacity is due largely to the admixture of mineral matter with the fiber. Its thinness is due to special processes of 'beating'."

"Up to the closing years of the eighteenth century all paper was made by hand, sheet by sheet, but in the same year that Napoleon fought the battle of the Pyramids, Louis Robert, a humble workman in the paper mill of Didot, at Essones, south of Paris, invented a machine for making paper in an endless web. This invention was developed in England by the two foundries who lost a fortune in their pioneer work. Their names, however, are perpetuated in the paper-making machines of the present day. The first American paper mill was established by William Rittenhouse in Roxborough, near Philadelphia, just 83 years after the first permanent English settlement in the United States at Jamestown."

TEXAS PEANUT INDUSTRY

DALLAS, Tex.—Three hundred thousand acres of peanuts have been planted in Texas this year, according to estimates of officials of the Texas industrial congress, says the News. In 1910 only 30,000 acres were planted. The congress is trying to get the growers and manufacturers to cooperate. A number of inquiries have been received from manufacturers, one being from a Chicago firm. Secretary W. C. Barrickman said that many cottonseed oil mills in this state have put in auxiliary machinery to handle peanuts.

JAPANESE SEEK SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE BENEFITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commerce report from Consul-General W. W. Handley, from Callao-Lima, Peru, says that considerable interest has been manifested by two of the most powerful Japanese steamship companies during the past few months in developing their service along the west coast of South America. Prior to the war these companies had no regular schedules, but now they maintain a monthly service of steamers having a tonnage from 15,000 to 20,000 tons, and are obviously making strong efforts to capture the trade. It is stated that the important Japanese steamship company, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, has recently decided to augment its service between Hongkong and Coronal, Chile, putting on three steamers, the Bujo Maru, Hongkong Maru and one other. These ships are to touch at San Francisco and some of the principal west coast ports of Central and South America, proceeding as far south as Coronal. The service is to be monthly.

It is also reported here that the Japanese steamship company, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which has headquarters at Tokio, has finished negotiations for the purchase of five Chilean steamers which ply between Punta Arenas and Atlantic and Pacific ports of South America. The steamers are the Goni, Valenzuela, Uribe, Mott and Boris. All will be retired from their former service and placed in the trade between Japan, Korea and China, replacing vessels of a larger tonnage. The Japanese government recently instructed the Japanese consul-general at Lima to make an extensive tour of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, with a view to seeking commercial information for the improvement of the trade between Japan and these countries. He has very recently returned from a two months' trip, after an extensive visit not only to the seaports but to many of the interior towns of these countries."

The American commercial attaché, V. L. Havens of Santiago, Chile, writes that plans for increasing the commercial relations between Japan and Chile are mentioned by the Mercurio of Santiago, which on July 13 published the following statement: "According to information received from Yokohama, it is learned that a company with a large capital has been organized in that city under the name Pacific Trading Company, whose chief business will be the importing and exporting of goods from and to the Pacific coast countries. Mr. Muritao Morimoto, who has organized this company, came to this country in charge of the Japanese exposition, and this organization is the result of the study he made of our market and also of the commercial commission which visited us a short time ago from Japan, of which Mr. Morimoto was the leader. Operations will probably begin in August."

The highways were so wide that even if the road were good it was unsightly because of the weeds and the farmers who would drag the improved dirt roads regularly, found little or no time to keep the weeds cut along the road. So the question of reducing the width of the roads was presented and this has been the solution of the problem and the Legislature will be asked to put it into effect. It is proposed to make all roads 30 feet wide and maintain every foot of the roadway, keep it dragged and graded and drained and all of it available for use and with no chance for weeds to grow along the sides. Reducing the width of the roads to 30 feet would return 7 1/2 acres to each section, 3 1/2 acres for each side of the road. It is proposed to sell this land to abutting property owners at one half the market price of the lands adjoining and use the money for improving the road.

The land would bring, on an average, about \$60 an acre, and half of this would put about \$200 into the road fund, available for every mile of the road in the state. If the state vacated the land for highway purposes it would ordinarily revert to the abutting property but where the farmers did not care for this extra land they need not buy it and the county could use its pleasure in improving the road. The money derived from the sale of the lands must be used in improving the road along that property. The sale of the extra lands would pay almost half the road improvement expense and, with the law vacating the lands and providing for the sale, there will be a provision allowing a general tax on all the property in each county that will raise sufficient funds to complete the road work. The farmers living along the roads already built in Kansas are engaged to keep the improved dirt roads dragged twice each week at \$1 for each half mile for each dragging. This keeps all holes filled up and prevents the formation of mud puddles.

CUBAN NEED OF BUILDING LUMBER IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the weekly bulletin of the Canadian department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, J. C. Manzer, special representative of the New Brunswick government in Havana, reports:

"Cuba imports annually about 600,000,000 feet of lumber. This consists, for the most part, of pine, spruce, and fir, and is imported in the form of inch boards, running from 6 to 12 inches in width; planks 2 and 3 inches thick and of various widths, and deals sawn to various dimensions to conform to orders received."

"The greater part of this lumber comes from the United States, principally from the gulf of Mexico ports, but Canada supplies a large quantity. A large part of this lumber is brought on schooners, but since the ferry service between Cuba and Key West has been in operation, considerable lumber from Florida and Georgia is shipped by rail. This lumber, on arrival in Cuba, is taken direct from the docks to the mills, where it is planned and made ready for building purposes. It is then shipped to all parts of the island. The increasing prosperity of the island has largely increased the demand for lumber of all kinds, but lack of vessels has prevented the necessary supply from being obtained, and consequently has curtailed building operations."

"The laborers in the cane fields, now that they are getting more pay for their work, are not content to live in houses of palm leaves, but are constructing more comfortable wooden houses. The clerks in the business houses, many of whom have been living in small, poorly ventilated rooms in the crowded parts of Havana, are now getting building lots outside the city and constructing houses, mostly of wood, where their families can enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. The business men also are building residences in the suburbs, mostly of brick or concrete, but even these require large quantities of lumber for doors, windows, staging, molds for concrete, etc. Spruce, pine, fir, hemlock, and cedar would be suitable for all building purposes in Cuba."

"Besides this class of lumber, Cuba imports quantities of shingles, thousands of crates for fruit, shooks for packing cases, stave heads and hoops for making barrels, and large quantities of broom handles. Pine, spruce, and fir would be suitable for making fruit crates and packing cases. These are imported out in exact lengths, ready to be nailed together and are tied in bundles. Birch, maple, and ash would be suitable for barrel heads, staves, and hoops. Yellow birch and maple make the best broom handles."

NARROWER AND BETTER KANSAS ROADS PLANNED

Kansas Legislature to Pass on Bill to Remedy Shortcomings of Wide Roads, and Make Larger Farms at No Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A proposition to reclaim more than 250,000 acres of land for agricultural purposes and to use the money for improved roads will be presented to the Kansas Legislature next winter. W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer, and the numerous road associations and motor car clubs of the state are working on the plans for the reduction of the legal width of the roads and their improvement.

When Kansas became a state the government had completed the surveys of the entire state into sections, each section containing 640 acres and each being a mile square. Then the Legislature, at the first state Legislature, enacted a law that all public highways should be 60 feet wide and that 30 feet should be taken off each of the four sides of each section of land in the state for highway purposes. This made a fine, wide road, plenty of room for driving and plenty of room left for weeds. When a mud hole formed no one paid any attention to it but drove around it.

For several years Kansas has been more and more interested in good roads. There are 102,000 miles of regularly laid out highways in the state; every mile of it being 60 feet wide and taking up 14.55 acres from every section of land in the entire state. There are less than 500 miles of rock road in Kansas and a little over 2000 miles of improved dirt highways and most of this 2000 miles has been built this year.

The highways were so wide that even if the road were good it was unsightly because of the weeds and the farmers who would drag the improved dirt roads regularly, found little or no time to keep the weeds cut along the road. So the question of reducing the width of the roads was presented and this has been the solution of the problem and the Legislature will be asked to put it into effect. It is proposed to make all roads 30 feet wide and maintain every foot of the roadway, keep it dragged and graded and drained and all of it available for use and with no chance for weeds to grow along the sides. Reducing the width of the roads to 30 feet would return 7 1/2 acres to each section, 3 1/2 acres for each side of the road. It is proposed to sell this land to abutting property owners at one half the market price of the lands adjoining and use the money for improving the road.

The land would bring, on an average, about \$60 an acre, and half of this would put about \$200 into the road fund, available for every mile of the road in the state. If the state vacated the land for highway purposes it would ordinarily revert to the abutting property but where the farmers did not care for this extra land they need not buy it and the county could use its pleasure in improving the road. The money derived from the sale of the lands must be used in improving the road along that property. The sale of the extra lands would pay almost half the road improvement expense and, with the law vacating the lands and providing for the sale, there will be a provision allowing a general tax on all the property in each county that will raise sufficient funds to complete the road work. The farmers living along the roads already built in Kansas are engaged to keep the improved dirt roads dragged twice each week at \$1 for each half mile for each dragging. This keeps all holes filled up and prevents the formation of mud puddles.

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HAWAII TROOPS RENAMED

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—"National Guard of Hawaii" is no longer the official title of the island's militia organization, says the Star-Bulletin. Under the national defense act of June 3, Hawaii's guard now holds the title, "National Guard of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii." Copies of the new oath of office for national guard officers, and the oath and contract of enlistment for enlisted men both bear the new official title.

PHILIPPINE PERFUMED SHRUB

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A recent commerce report says that the perfume of commerce known as "cassie," manufactured for the most part in France, is found in abundance in the Philippine islands in the Acacia farnesiana, a shrub which grows on hundreds of acres of land near Manila and throughout the dry parts of the Philippine islands. This shrub has small spiny leaves and produces a short black pod. The flower from which the essence is obtained is a golden yellow and abundant. It is known locally as "aroma."

FARMERS WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY

DALLAS, Tex.—Henry N. Pope, president of the Texas Farmers Union, has wired President Wilson favoring the eight-hour day if it applied to farmers as well as industrial laborers but protesting against any discrimination against the farming population in favor of any other class of laborers.

TEXAS POSTMASTERS NOMINATED

DALLAS, Tex.—A News special from Washington says President Wilson nominated the following to be Texas postmasters: Robert S. Rodgers Bonham; William Stanberry, Midlothian; Frank R. Blaydes, Atlanta; O. K. L. Hamilton, Lewisville; W. J. Moore, Mt. Vernon.

REGISTRATION IN BOSTON SCHOOLS LIKELY TO BE 114,000

Arrangements Practically Completed for Caring for All Pupils the Opening Day

When the record of school enrollments is taken the latter part of September it is expected to show more than 114,000 pupils in the public day schools of Boston. This represents the normal increase from last year's record of 113,283.

The registration in high schools is expected to be about 19,000, but that cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty owing to the record-breaking number of work certificates given out upon the close of school. The great demand for labor and the inducements offered may cause a large number of youth to remain at work instead of returning to school as they had intended. This will tell most heavily upon the high schools.

Arrangements have been practically completed for caring for all the pupils on the opening day, which is now set for Sept. 11, but this may be changed. As population in certain districts is shifting it is not always possible to tell in advance just how many pupils will report in every school.

East Boston is counted on to crowd some schools but which are not known. The South End and South Boston are expected to show decreases. Increased numbers are expected in Hyde Park. The elementary schools, however, are giving no unusual concern. The platoon system to be inaugurated in high schools is the important event of the opening.

Headmasters and school officials are working to eliminate confusion and hope to have things running smoothly from the first. The system will be put into operation on the opening day at the English high, Dorchester high, the South Boston high and the West Roxbury high schools. The final announcements regarding the plans have not yet been made.

No new permanent appointments have been made for the new year nor will any be made before December because of the lack of funds. Extra teachers will be temporarily assigned from the eligible list.

With the opening of school the new course of study will be put in operation in the first, second and third grades, the courses for them having been completed and printed last spring. That for the fourth grade will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

While the courses for the upper grades have not been completed changes in the study of history and geography in line with the new course are to be put into effect.

Heretofore America has been thoroughly studied at the beginning and then dropped for other lands, with a result that America has been forgotten by the end of the course. Now there will be a brief study of America and Europe in the sixth grade and then, during the first four months of the school year seventh grade pupils will study briefly Asia, Africa and Australia and devote the remaining five months to the United States.

Eighth grade teachers are to devote a large part of the time assigned to geography to Boston and home industries, the great staples of the world and industries generally. Similar changes will be made in the grouping of history subjects.

No extension will be made in the intermediate or junior high school classes until more accommodations are available. The languages, French, German, Spanish and Italian, now taught in 23 schools, will continue as last year. The system has been in operation two years.

It is probable that no meeting of the school committee will be held until after next week, as some of the members are out of the city and will not return until then.

PAPER MARKET IN SOUTH AMERICA TO BE STUDIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, announces that plans have been completed for an investigation of South American markets for paper, paper products, and printing supplies. The investigation has been under consideration by the bureau for the past year and will be one of the most important and far reaching of the 15 or more investigations which the bureau will conduct this year in the interest of American trade abroad.

The investigation is to cover every country in South America and its aim will be to present to the American manufacturer a complete report of the paper and printing needs of the southern republics. The paper investigation will be divided into four principal sections—news print, book and writing papers, building and wall papers, and paper products. In the latter section are included more than 50 articles ranging from playing cards to paper towels. The printing supplies investigation will likewise be divided into four principal sections—printing presses, type and composing-room machines and equipment, bindery machinery, and printing inks.

Robert S. Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., has been selected to make the investigation. He is at present the publisher of the Alexandria Gazette, president of the Virginia Press Association, and has had an experience of 20 years in the paper, stationery, printing, and allied trades, 12 of which were spent in South America. He was the president of La Compania del Libro Azul (The Blue Book Store), stationers, paper dealers and printers, Mexico City, and the president and editor of the Mexico City Daily Record and La Prensa de la Tarde, afternoon daily newspapers in Mexico City. He has traveled extensively abroad and speaks Spanish fluently.

SINGLE TAX PLAN BEING TRIED IN LITTLE REPUBLIC

New England Paper Manufacturer Takes Steps Toward Exemplification of Idea in Andorra on Franco-Spanish Border

Considerable progress in the single tax movement launched in the republic of Andorra by Fiske Warren, a New England paper manufacturer, is reported by Miss Caroline Mariens, secretary to Mr. Warren, who arrived in Boston from Europe recently. Andorra, said to be the oldest republic in the world and next to smallest, covers 173 square miles and lies in the Pyrenees on the Franco-Spanish frontier, and is chosen by Mr. Warren for his first single tax experiment in Europe on account of the fact that it enjoys absolute free trade.

Mr. Warren has just returned from Europe and will shortly resume touch with the five single tax colonies in this country, known as Fairhope, Arden, Tahanto, Free Acres and Haldon.

While a single tax colony in Andorra has not been actually founded, the project is well under way and Mr. Warren is exceedingly optimistic over the possibilities of his scheme. Twenty-five acres have been purchased, and one of these he has put under single tax. His plan is to lease this land to the citizens of the town of Santa Coloma, in which his holdings are located, and gradually, as the beneficent influence of the single tax idea makes itself felt, to lease the whole of the 25 acres. He is hopeful that in time the scheme will grow beyond his own holdings to other property in the republic, and that eventually the whole of Andorra will be under the single tax.

In an interview with a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Mariens, who is now at Eldon-shiel, the Warren office at Tahanto, Harvard, Mass., said that some publicity is being given Mr. Warren's plan, and that gradually the doubts in the minds of some Andorrans as to his purpose in setting up in their midst are being overcome. However, many citizens of the tiny republic, who are in touch with the single tax colony plan, are still to be convinced of its worth, and this problem, it is believed, will solve itself.

In Barcelona, Spain, the largest commercial city near Andorra, many Spaniards are interested in the single tax movement, and they have been giving the plan much fruitful attention during his absence from this country.

Mr. Warren proposes to build a house on his Andorran property, and, as he is the first outsider to put such a project forward, a special meeting of the governing body of the country has been called to consider it. With official approval of this first step, the plan for the colony will actually take shape and the scheme may be said to be on its way to fruition when one of the many Andorrans whom Mr. Warren has interested steps forward and takes up the first acre already put under the single tax.

CONNECTICUT RIVER "RAILROAD CONTEST"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The controversy over the recent policy of the Connecticut River railroad in regard to its relations with the Boston & Maine is expected to come to a head at the annual stockholders' meeting on the 20th, when the directors will be elected, says the Republican. Stockholders in the Connecticut River Friday received a circular asking them for their proxies to enable a stockholders' protective committee "to secure a board of directors, who will get your road out of the receivers' hands as speedily as possible and who will permit you to decide how your property shall be handled in the future."

The leading figure in the protective committee is Richard Billings of New York, a director of the Connecticut River road. He was in Springfield last night. The object of the committee to halt the receivership proceedings and by negotiation with the Boston & Maine to obtain for the stockholders of the Connecticut River what the members of the committee feel will be more advantageous terms and conditions than the committee feels will be obtained under the receivership.

IOWA MEN RETURN TO FARM

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Forty-one out of a total of 58, or more than 70 per cent of the men who were animal husbandry graduates from Iowa State College in the class of 1916, have already returned to the farm, according to a statement just made by Prof. W. H. Pew, head of the department of animal husbandry, says the Gazette. All but six of these 41 are on Iowa farms as livestock farmers or managers.

To Make the Most of Milk use it in Demer's and other dishes made with Sea Moss Farine.

See how well your family likes it. Popular everywhere. Send for Free Sample. Use at good Grocers or by mail direct. LYNCH, BROS. & CO. 17 South Main St. Boston, Mass.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

GOOD GAINS IN NARROW STOCK MARKET TODAY

Traders Devote Themselves to Advancing Few Specialties in New York—American Zinc Issues Strong Local Features

New York stocks were inclined to advance at the opening of today's short session on the exchange on account of the bright outlook for averting the railway strike. However, the market met stock to sell at the higher levels, and prices soon dropped back to about where they closed yesterday afternoon. Net fluctuations became small in many instances.

Crucible Steel was heavy, although it rallied from its first loss of 1 1/2 points. International Mercantile Marine preferred made a new high record figure. United States Steel common moved up a large fraction and then lost a substantial part of it. Inspiration Copper opened a point up and slipped back 1/2.

There was little of interest in the first transactions in the local stock market. American Zinc preferred gained some ground, but Alaska Gold lost half a point.

Both markets were quiet and little changed as a rule late in the first half-hour. Marine preferred got above 106 in New York.

Trading continued almost entirely of a professional character throughout the short session. Following the early sagging tendency stocks revived before the close and some good net gains were recorded. Particularly strong were the Marine issues, both common and preferred recording good gains. Net advances also were made by Colorado Fuel, American Can, Baldwin, Reading and Canadian Pacific.

Studebaker opened down 1/4 at 120, receded to 119 1/2 and then advanced 3 points. United States Steel had a fair gain over last night's closing. Business was narrow and quiet in New York.

Strength displayed by the American Zinc issues featured the Boston market. The common opened up 1/4 at 33 1/2, and sold well above 35. The preferred opened up 1/2 at 72 1/2, and advanced more than 3 points further. Gulf common and United Fruit were in better demand. New York total sales, 270,000 shares; 1,435,000 bonds. For the week: 3,690,500 shares; \$13,794,000 bonds.

BIG GAIN IN NEW INCORPORATIONS IN SEVEN MONTHS

The September bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states that in the first seven months of the current year new incorporations in the principal states of the country, capitalized at \$100,000 or more, have reached a total of \$2,200,545,100, an increase of 103 per cent over the corresponding period of 1915. As to transactions on the stock exchange, it was noted that the number of shares dealt in during July was 8,961,586, compared with 13,106,100 in the preceding month and 14,070,763 in July, 1915.

Referring to the scarcity of labor, the Reserve Bank says that one manufacturing community feels the loss of 600 or 700 skilled mechanics who were called to the military service. A notable volume of new building is reported at Bridgeport, Binghamton and New York. In the latter building permits were issued in July for \$50,526,144, compared with \$12,240,489 during July, 1915. A large part of this increase is said to be due to the filing of plans in anticipation of new building restrictions. "Steam and electric earnings and postal receipts," adds the Reserve Bank's bulletin, "are increasing. The July bank clearings in New York city were record figures for that month. Confirmation of the great activity and volume of business is found in the 51 per cent increase over 1915 shown by the exchanges of all United States banks during the seven months ended July 31."

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and cooler tonight and Sunday; moderate west to northwest winds.

For southern New England: Fair and cooler tonight and Sunday.
For northern New England: Fair to night and Sunday, cooler tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 73 to 8 a. m. 75
12 noon 80

IN OTHER CITIES

(S. a. m.)
Albany 68 New Orleans 80
Buffalo 68 New York 70
Chicago 68 Philadelphia 72
Cincinnati 68 Pittsburgh 68
Denver 53 Portland, Me. 68
Des Moines 64 Portland, Ore. 58
Jacksonville 72 San Francisco 64
Kansas City 68 St. Louis 64
Nantucket 68 Washington 72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:10 High water
Sun sets 6:11 1:30 a. m. 2:15 p. m.
Length of day, 13:07 Moon sets, 8:11 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:41 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
A. A. Chem. pt.	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. B. Sugar	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Can.	63 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/4	61 1/4
Am. Car. Fy.	62 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/4	62
Am. H. & L. pt.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52
Am. Ice See.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. Loco.	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Am. Smelt'g.	97	97 1/2	97	97 1/2
Am. Smelt. pt.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Steel Fy.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Sugar pt.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am. Sugar pt.	111	111	111	111
Am. Tel. & Tel.	131	131 1/2	131	131 1/2
Am. Zinc	34	35 1/2	34	35 1/2
Am. Zinc pt.	71 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2
Anacosta	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Asso. Oil	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Atchafalaya	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
At. Gulf. pt.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
At. Gulf. pt.	65	65	65	65
Bald. Loco.	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2
Bald. Loco. pt.	106	106	106	106
Balt. & Ohio	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
B. F. Goodrich	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
B. & Ohio pt.	73	73	73	73
Burns Bros.	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
Butte & Sup.	65	67 1/2	65	67 1/2
Cal. Petrol.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal. Petrol. pt.	46	46	46	46
Can. Pac. pt.	175 1/2	177	175 1/2	177
Can. Pac. pt.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	59 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Ch. & N. W.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Ch. & N. W. pt.	163	168	168	168
Chile. Cop.	20	20	20	20
Chino. Cop.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Col. Fuel	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Con. Gas	136	136	136	136
Cruc. Steel	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Cruc. Steel pt.	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Cuban Sugar	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cuban Sugar pt.	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Del. & Hudson	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Domes. Min.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erle. pt.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erle. pt. pt.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gen. Electric	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
G. Motors pt.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Gt. Nor. pt.	116 1/2	117	116 1/2	117
Gt. Nor. Ore.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ill. Central	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101
Ins. Agr.	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Int. Agr. Corp.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int. Con. Cor.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Int. C. Cor. pt.	73	73	73	73
Int. Mer. Mar.	41 1/2	42	41	42 1/2
I. Mer. Mar. pt.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
In. Nickel Ct.	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
In. Paper pt.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Kan. City So.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kenne. Cop.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Lack Steel	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Lee & T. Ct.	46	45 1/2	46	45 1/2
Lehigh Val.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Kelley Tires	80 1/2	81	80	81
Mackay Cos.	85	85	85	85
Max Motor	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Maxwell pt.	55	55	55	55
May Co.	61	61	61	61
Mex. Petrol.	102	103	101 1/2	103
Miami	35	35	35	35
Mo. Pac. pt.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mo. Pac. Ct.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mo. Pac. pt.	48	48	48	48
Nat. Enamel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nevada Con.	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	134	134	134	134
N. Y. Central	103	104	102 1/2	104
N. & W.	127	128 1/2	127	128 1/2
Northern Pac.	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
O. & W.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pacific Mail	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pennsylvania	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Phila. Co.	39	39	39	39
Pressed Steel	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2
Pullman	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Ry. Steel Sp.	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Ry. Con.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	104	105	103 1/2	104 1/2
Repub. I. S.	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
*Repub. I. S. pt.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Seaboard A. L.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Sears-Roebuck	207	207	207	207
*So. Pac. pt.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
So. P. R. S.	179	179	179	179
So. P. R. Sugar	115	115	115	115
So. Ry.	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
So. Ry. pt.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Studebaker	120	123	119 1/2	123
ST. L. S. F. w.	16	16	16	16
Tenn. Copper	24 1/2	25	23 1/2	25
Texas Co.	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
Texas Pacific	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union B. & P.	8	8	8	8
Union Pacific	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
U. P. pt.	80	80	80	80
U. S. Rubber	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57
USSR	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
United Fruit	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
*U. S. Steel	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
U. S. Steel pt.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Wabash A. P.	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
Wabash B. P.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
W. Maryland	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
West Union	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Westinghouse	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Willamette	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2

*Ex-dividend.
DRY GOODS SITUATION FIRM
CHICAGO, Ill.—The rise in raw cotton and the strength of the wool situation is keeping primary dry goods markets very firm with advancing prices in many lines, says the John V. Farrell Company.

DETAILED PHASES OF THE EASTERN STEAMSHIP PLAN

Fixed Charge of \$378,000 to Be Substituted by Interest of \$93,000 in Reorganization

An important point of the Eastern Steamship corporation's reorganization plan is that it substitutes for an absolute fixed charge of \$378,000 a small fixed interest obligation of about \$93,000. When the reorganization is finished, due to stockholders' assessments, the outstanding total of former Eastern Steamship Company bonds will be reduced to just under \$1,500,000 instead of \$2,202,000 as at present. In addition there are three other small underlying mortgages of \$368,000. This makes a total of about \$1,868,000 of underlying interest securities instead of \$7,568,000 as at present.

In other words, the effect of this reorganization is to alter the form of capitalization, so as to provide a structure flexible enough to stand any possible changes in earnings. Banking interests who have aided the success of the reorganization plan are confident of the ability of the company to take care of its small interest charge, its sinking funds and to pay at once the major portion and perhaps all of the 5 per cent interest on the \$5,700,000 income bonds.

Looking ahead it is believed that with a restoration of normal coal prices and more normal operating costs Eastern Steamship's \$3,750,000 preferred stock, upon which a \$25 per share assessment must be paid, is in line for dividends. This issue is wisely made 6 per cent and non-cumulative.

Eastern Steamship has not had a fair opportunity to give an account of itself. It felt the burden of depression from 1912 through 1914. In 1915 it earned \$300,799 after all operating expenses, taxes, rentals and interest requirements on underlying mortgages, but not before sinking funds. This was equal to between 2 and 3 per cent on the proposed new income bonds after taking out full sinking fund requirements.

In order to make this reorganization effective it had to be underwritten. For one thing the New Haven railroad will pay the \$25 per share assessment on its holdings of preferred but will not pay the \$5 on the common. This is because the court has refused to allow it to increase its percentage of ownership in this property. The New Haven has simply elected to sacrifice the less valuable of the two stocks.

RAILWAY POINTS

Two special Pullman sleepers were attached to the Boston & Maine road's Montreal express from North station this morning for the accommodation of United States War Veterans en route to Chicago.

Harry J. Curry, superintendent of the Albany division, Boston & Albany railroad, at Springfield, was a business visitor at South station general offices last evening.

Camps Wyonegonie of Bridgton Junction, Bradley of Bar Harbor and Wyonoke of Wolfeboro, arrive at North station on special Boston & Maine equipment this noon.

The Boston & Albany provided a special train from Camp Whitney, Framingham, last evening for the accommodation of remaining militia and Ft. Banks delegation en route to El Paso, Tex.

Members of the Appalachian Pullman sleepers from St. Louis, Mass., at 8:48 o'clock tonight en route home via the Bangor & Aroostook, Maine Central and Boston & Maine roads.

Two hundred members of the Kennebec camp, occupying reserved Pullman sleepers, passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from Belgrade, Me., to Philadelphia.

The car department of the New Haven has added new steel baggage cars to the equipment of the Boston and New York day express leaving South station at 8:31 a. m.

Operating officials of the Boston Terminal Company are working a special schedule at South station today.

The freight department of the New Haven floated a special banana train from the United Fruit Company steamship San Mateo this morning, destined to Massachusetts southeast territory.

SHORT TERM NOTES

	Security	Bid	Asked	Yield
Am. T. & T. Subs. 4 1/2%	100%	100%	4.40	
Am. T. & T. 1st 4 1/2%	98 1/2	98 1/2	4.70	
Anacosta Copper Min. Co. 100%	101 1/2	101 1/2	2.30	
*Ayer Mfg. Co. & Co. 4 1/2%	100%	100%	4.60	
*do do 100%	100%	100%	4.70	
Bklyn. Rap. Transit 5%	100%	100%	4.70	
Chic. & W. Indiana 5%	99 1/2	99 1/2	5.10	
Domination of Canada 5%	100%	100%	4.60	
Edw. R. R. Co. 5 1/2%	100%	100%	3.25	
General Rubber Co. 100%	100%	100%	4.85	
Hocking Valley R. R. 5%	101	101	4.10	
Internat. Harvester 5%	101 1/2	101 1/2	3.80	
Kansas City Ry. Co. 5 1/2%	100%	100%	5.10	
Laclede Gas Light Co. 5%	100%	100%	4.00	
Morgan & Wright 5%	100%	100%	5.50	
Nipe Bay Co. 100%	100%	100%	4.00	
N. Eng. Nav. Col. 4 1/2%	100	100	6.50	
N. Y. N. H. & H. 4 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.20	
N. Y. City Gas 5%	100%	100%	4.00	
Penn. Co. 4 1/2%	100%	100%	4.25	
Remington Arms U. M. Co. 5%	90	90	9.00	
Southern Railway Co. 5%	100%	100%	3.60	
United Fruit Co. 5%	100%	100%	4.10	
Westinghouse & Mfg. Co. 100%	101	101	4.10	
Winches Repeat Arms Co. 5 1/2%	98	98	6.60	

*Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Co.

*Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber & Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

*Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Company.

*Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania railroad.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Almeek.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Alaska.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Allouez.....	68	68	68	68
Am Ag Chem.....	77	77	77	77
Am Ag Ch pf.....	101	101	101	101
Amoskeag pf.....	99	99	99	99
Am Sugar.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/4	108 1/2
Am Tel.....	131	131 1/2	130 1/4	131 1/2
Am Wool pf.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ar Zinc.....	33 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2
Ar Zinc pf.....	71 1/4	74 1/2	71 1/4	73 1/2
Anaconda.....	35	35	35	35
Atl Gulf & W I.....	71 1/4	72 1/2	71 1/4	72 1/2
Atl Gulf pf.....	65	65	65	65
Boston & Maine.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.....	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Corn River.....	126	126	124	124
Copper Range.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Cuban Cement.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
East Butte.....	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Hancock.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Kear Lake.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Keweenaw.....	5	5	5	5
Mason Valley.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mass.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mass Elec.....	6	6	6	6
Mass Elec pf.....	36	36	36	36
Mass Gas.....	81	81	81	81
Michigan.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mohawk.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
New Eng Tel.....	127	127	127	127
N E Tel tra.....	4	4.05	4	4.05
North Butte.....	20 1/2	21	20	20 1/2
North Lake.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Onesota.....	86	86	86	86
Pond Creek Coal.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Reeution Butte.....	15	15	15	15
Shannon.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Superior.....	16	16	16	16
Suff & Boston.....	4	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
Swift & Co.....	146	146	146	146
St Mary's.....	72	73	72	73
United Fruit.....	162	164	162	163 1/2
Uni Shoe Mac.....	54	54	54	54
U S Smelting.....	71	71	71	71
U S Smelting pf.....	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
U S Steel.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Utah Cons.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	1 3/4	14 1/2
Utah Metal.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ventura.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Victoria.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
West End pf.....	73	73	73	73
Wolverine.....	54	54	4	54
BONDS				
	High	Low	Last	
Alaska cv fs.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	
Atl Gulf & W Is.....	83	83	83	
Mass Gas 4 1/2 p 193.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	
N & Tel 5a 193.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Swift & Co.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

MARKETS ARE AFFECTED BY WORLD'S WAR

Entrance of Rumania Into Great Conflict a Potent Influence in Foreign Exchange and Wheat Markets—Monetary Affairs

Entrance of Rumania into the world war had a potent influence in various markets this week. To this development was attributed the sharp break in wheat prices, the strength displayed by rubles in the foreign exchange market and the more cheerful tone of the London securities markets. It was figured out logically enough why the markets should act as they did on the announcement. The New York stock market and other American stock exchanges were unaffected, so far as could be noted, the threatened railway men's strike overshadowing all other influences.

Rumania raises 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and usually sells half. What does not go into central Europe is loaded on vessels at Braila and Galitza for shipment west by the Dardanelles. Most of Russia's wheat also goes from Odessa through the straits. Russia is popularly supposed to have 350,000,000 or 400,000,000 bushels of old wheat awaiting shipment. Storage facilities in Russia are almost nil, and this wheat may prove to be like Captain Kidd's treasure. Nobody knows. By Rumania coming in on the side of the Allies a highway is opened for Russian troops to enter the Balkans from the north and cut off Bulgaria and Turkey from their allies. This would facilitate opening the straits. But the military strength of the two countries gives assurance there will be no immediate opening of this passage. The resistance the Bulgarians met at Tchakdja shows the difficulty in reaching Constantinople from the west. There is no certainty yet as to when Russian and Rumanian wheat will be delivered in western Europe, and hungry people must in the meantime turn to North America for wheat. While all that was bearish in the situation was being discussed, unfavorable crop reports continued to come in. These are now getting to be stale reading, and had little effect. Traders admit the bearish sentiment and liquidation may run through the week. A forthcoming government bureau report is confidently expected to be bullish in both wheat and corn. A setback at this time, therefore, is not regarded with disfavor by those who look for higher prices.

The New York market this week has not offered much encouragement to either the bull or bear contingent. Prices did not break severely upon announcement that a railway men's strike had been ordered, and yet the bulls did not care to venture far on the buying side, and consequently net changes for the week were not startling.

There are so many important market influences pending that only courageous traders are to be found operating for speculative purposes these days. The professionals, who are in, one day and out the next and who are satisfied to take small profits, practically control things marketwise. It takes a pretty alert operator, too, to make money. The railroad situation was a most disquieting influence even though prices did not go down far. The consequences of a strike would entail were regarded by many as so far-reaching and disastrous to business that they were firm in the opinion no strike would occur. They contended that a strike of any duration must have the support of public opinion, and that the public would not permit the tying up of the country's commerce such as would result if the trains stopped running.

The Bank of England reported Thursday a decrease for the week in gold coin and bullion holdings of £249,416. Proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 24.91 per cent, compared with 24.15 per cent last week, 27.11 per cent Aug. 17, 27.05 per cent Aug. 10, and 26.86 per cent Aug. 3. The highest percentage thus far in 1916 was 33.59, in the week ended June 8; the lowest 20.95 on Jan. 6.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 2 1/2 per cent. Easier tone in the shorter dates, including 30, 60 and 90 days, is the feature in time money. The increased offerings in these maturities is attributed to the payment of the \$250,000,000 British loan. It is recalled that after the payment of each instalment of the Anglo-French loan the funds were loaned out for short periods by the depositaries, and the market appears to be anticipating a similar development. Rates, however, show no perceptible change, being 2 1/2 per cent for 60 days, 3 1/2 per cent for 90 days, 3 1/2 per cent for four months, 3 1/2 per cent for five months, 3 1/2 per cent for six months. Business in commercial paper continues on a restricted scale. In New York and Chicago 3 1/2 and 4 per cent mark the limits of trading, with the volume of sales at 3 per cent. Only especially attractive material, particularly if its maturity falls short of the year, can be placed at 3 1/2 per cent.

Sterling exchange remains very quiet.

RUSSIAN CAR PURCHASE. NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bettendorf Company has received an order through Newman Erb for 4000 steel gondola 40-ton cars for the Russian government. These cars are to be built at the company's works at Bettendorf and will be shipped through Pacific ports to Vladivostok.

COTTON MARKET EXPERIENCES A STRONG UPLIFT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The hesitation and irregularity which preceded the government cotton crop report was followed by one of the most sensational advances in the history of the cotton market right after the publication of the official crop figures. Doubtless the reactions of about half a cent which occurred during the earlier part of the week had strengthened the technical position. When the extremely bullish report from Washington was published there was a general rush to replace holdings as well as a broadening of fresh demands.

Private reports had prepared the trade for low condition figures, but it seemed that no one had anticipated quite such a severe falling off in prospect as that actually indicated by the condition of 61.2, while bulls compared the indicated lint crop of 11,800,000 bales with last year's consumption of American cotton amounting to about 14,800,000 bales, including linters. Linters from a crop of this year's size might aggregate 975,000 bales in view of last year's returns, indicating a total growth of perhaps 12,750,000 on the government showing.

This comparison was considered hardly conservative by some traders, but even the more moderate showing of last year's domestic consumption, combined with last year's exports, made a bullish contrast with the prospective fresh supply, and the advance set in motion by the small crop figures carried December contracts up to 16.47 at the opening Friday morning. This represented an advance of approximately a cent per pound from the low level of the week and of 73 points from the closing figures of the previous Friday.

AVERTING OF THE RAILWAY STRIKE WILL AID TRADE

Apprehension over the possibility of a railway strike and consequent tieup has caused some restriction to domestic trade in the United States, but now that the strike is in a fair way to be averted business will probably make up for lost time.

R. G. Dun's weekly review of the situation says: Embargoes on freight shipments and some cancellations of contracts because of uncertainties as to deliveries, due to the threatened transportation tieup, characterized the situation during the week. Yet, notwithstanding these conditions, business made further substantial headway. Current buying continues noteworthy. Prices in leading lines tend upward steadily, but although the high costs naturally cause some hesitancy, consumption is not lessened perceptibly. U. S. weekly bank clearings aggregated \$3,745,141,257, a gain of 21.9 per cent over last year and 95.3 per cent over 1914, when nearly all the principal exchanges were closed. Outside of New York the gains were 25.1 per cent over last year and 38.4 per cent over two years ago.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 2)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams. Bermuda—E. M. Young of Young Bros., U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez; U. S. Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen of Dan Cohen's; Tour. Columbia—John Fenton of Fenton Bard Shoe Co. Lynchburg—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex. Oklahoma City—W. T. Head of Head Sample Shoe Store; Essex. Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins of Turner, Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S. Portland, Ore.—George L. Greenfield of Greenfield Shoe Co.; Parker. Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian, Barker Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza. Nogales, Ariz.—M. Karam of M. Karam & Co.; U. S. Russia—L. E. Matas; 190 South St. Sacramento—E. T. Reddy of Weinstein & Co.; U. S. San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Bucking-ham & Hecht; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzalez; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. Savannah—M. Foster; U. S. Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery. Sioux City, Ia.—Geo. B. Adams of George B. Adams Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS Amsterdam, Holland—E. Stibbe of Stibbe & Block; Essex. Amsterdam, Holland—J. Speelman; Essex. Ekaterinodar, Russia—L. E. Matas of C. I. Fotlades; 190 South St. London, Eng.—S. Josephs of S. Jacobs; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOND PRICE AVERAGES NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Yr. ago
10 highest gr. rls.	92.82	92.82	92.82	92.82	92.82	92.82
10 2d grade rls.	88.05	88.05	88.05	88.05	88.05	88.05
10 public utility	95.07	95.07	95.07	95.07	95.07	95.07
10 industrial	95.10	95.10	95.10	95.10	95.10	95.10
Combined average	92.68	92.68	92.68	92.68	92.68	92.68

*Decrease.

FLOUR PRICE LOWERED CHICAGO, Ill.—Leading millers have lowered the price of standard flour 30 cents to \$8.70 per barrel.

INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC IN THE RAILROADS

Investments of Banks and Other Holders of People's Funds \$2,500,000,000—Concern in Railway Situation Shown

An amount exceeding \$2,500,000,000 measured investment of savings and other state banks and insurance companies alone in railway securities in 1915, according to bureau of railway news and statistics, Chicago. The 19,457 banks held about \$1,265,000,000 in railway stocks and bonds, comprising 33.2 per cent of their total investments in government, state, county, municipal, public service and other bonds of any description; these investments together, next to loans secured by real estate, collateral or otherwise, comprising by far the largest item in assets behind these banks.

This showing of public interest in railway problems is especially interesting just now.

Depositors in savings banks have an interest more vital than have those dependent on any other class of bank, because savings banks in a preeminent degree are investors in railway stocks and bonds. In 1915 the depositors of 2159 savings banks included above numbered 11,285,755, more than 11 per cent of the population of the United States, every one of whom was vitally interested in securities upon which his savings bank was founded. Of all securities held in assets of these banks in 1913, the comp-troller's report showed 41.8 per cent were railway stocks and bonds, compared with 25.0 per cent for loan and trust companies; 18.7 per cent for state banks and 6.1 per cent for private banks.

The 1915 official report groups all securities together. But on reasonable assumption that about the same ratio prevailed as in 1913, the following is a comparison of deposits, assets and railway securities held in 1915 (000 omitted):

	No.	Deposits	Assets	Railroad securities
2159 Sv's bks	\$4,997,706	\$5,538,059	\$47,771	
14,598 St banks	3,277,772	4,399,692	76,628	
1,036 Priv bks	134,410	177,665	934	
1,664 Ln & tr	4,204,596	5,878,129	337,403	
19,457	12,914,485	16,008,444	1,264,737	

Railway securities equal 17.0 per cent of all deposits in savings banks alone, compared with 10.0 per cent for all banks and 15.2 per cent of total assets compared with 7.9 per cent for all banks. One-sixth of the foundation upon which savings banks rest is thus composed of railway stocks and bonds.

Besides 11,250,000 depositors in savings banks, there were, in 1914, 39,582, 673 insurance policies in force in the United States, representing more than 40 per cent of the population, though one person often holds more than one policy. How vital an interest these millions have in railways was shown by a competent estimate in 1907 that 31 per cent of total assets of insurance companies were railway securities. Were that ratio still to prevail, the 1914 investments in railways would exceed \$1,500,000,000. Even if insurance companies held no more than in 1907, they, with the banks would hold today more than \$2,110,000,000.

Ownership of railway shares is best shown by the interstate commerce commission figures for 1914:

Total capital stock	\$8,680,759,704
Owned by railroads	2,009,754,781
In hands of public	6,671,004,923

This interest in railway welfare is totally apart from the direct economic dependence of every man, woman and child on railways.

FIRESTONE TIRE STOCK INCREASE

AKRON, O.—Stockholders of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company will vote Sept. 30 on proposal to increase stock from \$400,000 to \$500,000. Of this issue \$400,000 is to be common and \$100,000 preferred. Present \$100,000 preferred is to be redeemed, presumably at 110. It is expected there will be a big stock dividend in nature of exchange of six or seven shares of new stock for one of old. Firestone has been paying 20 per cent dividends. If a stock dividend is determined, it is expected the common will get down to a 5 per cent basis.

Firestone has been engaged on a big building program for two or three years to meet increasing production and has had a big year so far in 1916, estimates in July indicating a \$35,000,000 gross year or close to 40 per cent increase over last year.

BOSTON ELEVATED HAS GOOD MONTH

August was a good month for the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Revenues made a gain of \$105,000, or 7 per cent. This follows an increase of \$60,000, or 4 1/2 per cent in July receipts. It is understood that August gross earnings of Elevated were the largest for any summer month in the company's history. The August record shows what may be expected from good weather and good general business conditions.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver, 67 1/2 cts. off %.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 32 1/2, off 3-16d.

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: A cautious attitude and a disposition to lighten commitments on bulges is in evidence. The volume of trading is large and indicates that stocks are well bought and going into stronger hands. This situation warrants the expression that large interests are confident of the future course of the market, independent of unfavorable features, such as the strike situation and lessened crops.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: Regardless of the outcome of the railway wage dispute it looks to us as if the setback in prices would go somewhat further as the volume of sales on the decline has not, in our judgment, been sufficient to mark the culmination of the reaction. But with easy money and record earnings we can see nothing but higher prices later in the year, especially for industrial and mining stocks, and any further decline in the market during the next week or 10 days should offer excellent buying opportunities.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Overshadowing every other factor in the financial situation looms the railroad crisis. The rigidity of the market under strain certainly is indicative of one significant feature, namely, that it is to the advantage of powerful interests to maintain prices rather than to depress them.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The action of the stock market has furnished an interesting picture of how a security market which has back of it the pronounced unprecedented prosperity of the whole country acts under threats of a strike; at first probabilities of it, then almost certainty of it, and finally good indication that it will not take place. Under all these varying phases of visible storm clouds the market acted like a big stout ship under similar circumstances pursuing its voyage in mid-ocean. There were storm preparations, but the vessel kept steadily ploughing ahead, occasionally under lower speed, but always with full confidence of making port whatever might come.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: We can only repeat that purchases prudently made in the rails, coppers, and the well-seasoned industrials, will, in the near future, show a good profit, and, barring unforeseen possibilities, this country is facing at least two years of prosperity.

Clement, Parker & Co., Boston: The political campaign is likely to play a larger part in the stock market from now on, and its effect cannot safely be predicted now, depending upon factors not yet in sight. While the campaign is on traders will do well to limit their commitments, and to protect themselves against unexpected movements. There is this to be considered; that the reelection of President Wilson will leave conditions as they are now, and so will not mean any added bearish feature; while a victory for Mr. Hughes will be interpreted as indicating a return to a protective policy, and so will be a favorable factor in the stock market. It would seem probable, therefore, that any advance due to the election of Mr. Hughes would be greater than any decline following the reelection of President Wilson. There is an abundance of money available for stock market purposes, giving a sound basis for an active market.

Spencer Trask & Co., Boston: The recent entrance of Rumania into the war is of special importance, entirely apart from any military or political value it may have for the Allies, as it is expected to bring measurably nearer the day when Russia will be able to find an outlet for her vast pent-up supplies of grain. The possibility of this has already resulted in a very sharp advance in the value of the ruble. It has also greatly stimulated speculation in the imperial Russian internal 5 1/2 per cent loan of 1916, which has advanced in the last few days from about \$310 to approximately \$335 per 1000 ruble bond. Considering the possibilities of further appreciation in ruble exchange, we continue to look upon these bonds as one of the most attractive purchases among the foreign issues on the market.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: A great aid to bullish enthusiasm is the ease in money. Little has been heard the last few months of the practical elimination of the invisible balance of trade—yet this must be playing a very important part. The expenses of American travelers abroad have been entirely eliminated; interest and dividends formerly paid abroad have been greatly reduced; there has not only been added the "plus" of greatly expanded visible favorable balance, but there has been deducted the "minus" of invisible unfavorable balance. On the other hand, the extremely unfavorable cotton report emphasizes the disappointing yield from the ground. It is well to remember, at such a time, that large as may be the profit from European business, our profit is economically Europe's loss. The only real gain in the world's wealth—as a whole—comes from the ground, and the addition this year promises to be disappointingly small.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Telephone Company reports to the interstate commerce commission operating revenues increased in July 21 per cent and income increased 60 per cent, and for seven months 26 per cent.

ROAD ORDERS CARS NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Central road has placed an order for 1000 gondola cars with the Standard Steel Car Company.

LAST MONTH'S SHARE TRADING OF BIG VOLUME

Usual August Rise in Securities Prices With Easier Tendency Toward End of Period—Industrials Fluctuate Widely

The customary and anticipated August rise in stock market prices materialized. The trend was unmistakably higher until almost the final week, despite the gathering clouds in shape of railroad troubles, and only in the final few trading days was an easier tendency displayed. Trading was in good volume, the bulk of activity occurring in the last fortnight.

The highest prices for the month were generally made about Aug. 22. The rails' average, after advancing 3 1/2 points to 107.14 on that date, eased off two points to 105.05. The industrials' average fluctuated in the wide range of 11 points, due to the abnormal swings in the price of General Motors. The average closed the month at a net gain of three points, although the drop of 70 points in the bid price of General Motors, on the final day, caused the average to register a decline of 5.29 for the session. Copper shares, as measured by the average, advanced seven points to 57.18 by Aug. 24, then slumped to 54.85, closing at 55.48, a net gain of 4 1/2.

Total trading of 14,718,636 shares in Wall street ran 55 per cent ahead of the previous month's business, and compares with 20,469,532 shares in August last year. Over two thirds of the business was done in the latter half of the month, in which two 1,000,000 share sessions occurred. Boston share dealings amounted to 614,138 shares, or 32 per cent ahead of July total, but 25 per cent less than in August last year.

The movement of averages, and volume of trading for August with comparisons are summarized below:

	20	12	20
	rails	indus.	cop's
August high	107.14	132.50	57.18
August low	105.21	121.53	56.96
Average Aug. 31	105.05	128.48	55.48
Net adv for Aug.	1.40	2.98	4.47
July high	107.11	125.28	54.84
July low	103.40	116.72	50.33
Net decline July	2.30	2.27	3.46

ADVANCE. New York Boston Philadelphia Shares, Aug. 14,718,636 614,138 230,005 July 10,628,473 481,440 182,920 June 13,188,372 879,690 291,055 May 13,886,969 1,041,647 284,114 August, 1915 20,469,532 853,412 277,482 Bonds, Aug. 370,450,500 \$810,000 \$1,430,200 July 47,485,000 820,800 1,050,650 June 82,338,500 1,548,000 1,414,795 May 82,392,500 1,486,900 1,571,135 August, 1915 73,422,000 524,300 1,157,168

FINANCIAL NOTES

Up to date about 2500 miles of steam railroads in the United States have been electrified.

To date \$14,800,000 has been loaned by the Morris plan companies in 40 cities to more than 117,000 borrowers. United States Steel Corporation is said to be considering improvements at Farrell works, which if authorized will mean an expenditure of over \$3,000,000.

Copper mining concessions in Alaska are being sought for Japanese interests by Baron Otijiro Mikami, mining engineer, with a special commission from the Mikado, and Jun Tagsee, professor of geology in Tokio University, who are in Washington.

Industrial and railroad financing since Jan. 1 amounted to \$1,017,227,500, an increase of \$715,443,900 over corresponding period last year. Railroad companies announced bond, note and stock issues of \$625,552,500, an increase of \$90,734,400. Industrial corporations required \$991,675,000, an increase of \$874,702,500.

Four steamers with total tonnage of more than 25,000, two harbor steamers, and one tug, make up list of craft assigned for construction by Texas Steamship Company in its new shipyard plant in Bath. The four large steamers will cost \$800,000 each; the harbor boats \$80,000 each, and the tugboat \$90,000, making a total of nearly \$3,500,000 for the first fleet to be built in the Bath yard.

CANADIAN SECURITY MOBILIZATION

WINNIPEG, Man.—Provincial Treasurer Brown, back from New York, announces completion of all details of mobilization of imperial securities through J. P. Morgan & Co. Manitoba's share at present is represented by \$15,000,000 4 1/2 per cent bonds. It is said that about \$50,000,000 Canadian securities held in London will be sent to New York under this process.

CORN OIL'S ADVANCES CHICAGO, Ill.—Corn oil has had three advances of 25 cents each within past fortnight. Basis now is \$9.10 per 100 pounds in tank cars, and \$9.50 in barrels per celloid.

CURRENCY SHIPMENTS DOUBLE CHICAGO, Ill.—Currency shipments last month were more than double a year ago, but receipts were barely even.

Plumbing Many years of experience in the Plumbing Business. We specialize in residential work and have many satisfied customers from Maine to Florida. Phone Oxford 3866-3867.

TUCKER & CO. 602 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WESTERN FARMERS WILL END YEAR WITH GOOD NET RETURNS

Believed That Good Prices for Wheat Carried Over From Last Year Will Make Up for Crop Shortage—Railroads Have Difficulty Supplying Freight Cars

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reviewing the financial and business situation, the National City Bank of Chicago says in part:

The West is still a good deal concerned about the crop outlook. The situation in the Dakotas and Minnesota is rather perplexing and the threatening returns are likely to show considerable reductions in estimated yields. Corn has been injured more or less seriously in parts of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas. Some damage has been done also in southern Nebraska and in Iowa. Rain is needed in a considerable portion of the belt where heat and drought have wrought havoc. The hay crop is excellent. Pretty good premiums are being paid for cash wheat. The rise in wheat prices, as a consequence of the government crop report and the damage done in the Northwest, has excited interesting discussion as to how the profits of the farming communities are likely to compare with the returns of a year ago. The belief prevails that the farmers as a whole will end the year with comfortable net returns, owing to their ability to get prices for the wheat carried over from last year.

It is probable that all the principal food crops will show a material falling off in yield this year, as compared with the big production of a year ago. It is evident, however, that the country will have a fair wheat surplus, owing to the generous supply of old wheat carried over from last season. Apparently trustworthy foreign statistics forecast a reduction of nearly 25 per cent in the world's wheat crop, with a loss of 22 per cent in the oats crop. Both these comparisons, however, are made with the rather unusual conditions of a year ago, this year's crop of both wheat and oats, for the world as a whole, showing a fair gain over the average yield. It will be several weeks yet before a trustworthy estimate can be made of the reduced money value of this year's crops. It is significant, however, that the buying power of the agricultural sections has not been adversely affected in any large way by the serious losses indicated through the reduced yields of certain states.

Uncertainty as to the outcome of the railroad wage negotiations has caused some hesitation to business circles. The interference has not been very important, however, since the momentum was heavy enough to overcome most barriers. The situation has been helped by the release of new "war orders." There has been increased buying of iron and steel, while the demand from shipbuilders has become an important factor in the steel market. Some manufacturers have been obliged to turn down new foreign business, owing to the large volume of orders already on their books. Jobbers and manufacturers report excellent business in hand and the large increase in the operations of mail-order houses is an encouraging sign.

It is difficult for the railroads to supply freight cars fast enough to shippers in the agricultural area. It seems probable that this situation will become worse instead of better, unless there are larger deliveries of new cars by the equipment companies. Some roads finding it very difficult to obtain quick deliveries of steel cars have been forced to go back to the old type of wooden cars, protected by reinforced steel. Although prices are high, it is advantageous for the roads to enlarge their equipment as promptly as possible, so as to take care of the immense volume of profitable business which is offering. The transportation situation is being well handled, but the test will come this fall, when an increasing demand for freight space is likely to tax present facilities. Railroad managers everywhere, however, are keenly alive to the necessity of expediting business, at a time when the country is as active as it now is. Were it not for the problem of labor

and the difficulties in the way of reaching a satisfactory agreement about wages, there would be unquestionably much broader industrial activity at this time. But the railroad dispute has gained such notoriety, through the intervention of the President, that constructive enterprise has been a good deal affected. If it should be possible to settle this wage controversy once for all, even by giving the men a liberal increase and at the same time provide a board competent to dispose of such questions in future, there would be a marked revival of business, with heavy outlays by the railroads for new construction and improvement work. Although the carriers are doing very well, their earnings have not yet reached a level where the roads would be justified in arranging for huge expenditures. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the railroad labor question should be settled satisfactorily and in a manner which shall avoid, in future, the necessity of frantic appeals to the President of the United States for intervention to save the country from disaster. Any settlement of this problem, to be really acceptable to business men, must provide "a way out," without regard to politics or intervention by the administration.

Our financing of foreign requirements has been admirably done, and it is probably true that never before in the history of the American markets have transactions of such magnitude been handled with as much ease as in this instance. The West has subscribed rather liberally for some of the war issues, although the participation in the East is, of course, more of a factor. Besides the public loans already announced, there have been large private advances by banks direct. American bankers are receiving numerous applications from foreign borrowers and there is reason to believe that in order to strengthen our foreign trade position, it will be necessary for us to make further advances of this character later on.

These loans are really nothing more than credit arrangements, the negotiation of which is highly desirable for the people of this country, who are engaged now in supplying the rest of the world with an enormous volume of merchandise and foodstuffs. In the case of nearly all these loans, the stipulation has been made that their proceeds should be utilized in paying for goods and materials purchased in the United States. The further development of this country's foreign trade, therefore, must be in a large way dependent upon our willingness to accept securities rather than gold in settlement for the indebtedness thus created.

Continued inflow of foreign gold is giving this country an unprecedented supply of the metal which will be enormously useful to us in effecting the readjustment which will have to be reckoned with when the world resumes peaceful pursuits.

EARNINGS OF UTILITY CONCERNS

CHICAGO, Ill.—All H. M. Bylesby & Co., utility properties show combined gross and net earnings as follows for the month of July and the 12 months ended July 31:

	Month of July—	1916	Increase Incr
Gross	\$1		

REAL ESTATE

Winthrop Ames has sold to Herbert F. Winslow the property numbered 12-15 Park square, 245-249 Pleasant street and 213-221 Elliot street, comprising six buildings and 9978 square feet of land, all taxed for \$287,000. Mr. Winslow buys for improvement.

Mr. Winslow has also purchased from Paul M. Hamlen the property numbered 827-829 Boylston street, comprising two four-story brick apartment houses together with 5600 square feet of land, all taxed for \$122,000. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers in both transactions.

Deeds have today been recorded whereby Charles H. Eddy conveys title to the property at 18 Newbury street to Allan H. Sturges. The property is near Arlington street and consists of a five-story brick dwelling, together with a lot of land containing 2800 square feet with a frontage of 25 feet. There is a total assessment of \$35,500 of which amount \$21,700 is on the land. Codman & Street were the brokers.

William N. Ambler has sold to John J. Brennan, who has bought for investment, the two properties numbered 401-401A-403A Columbus avenue. There are about 4084 square feet of land and four-story buildings, rented for stores and apartments, assessed in all for \$36,600. George Adams Woods was the broker.

W. P. B. Weeks has sold to William A. Paine through the office of Frederick O. Woodruff the mercantile property at 91 Broad street. It consists of a six-story, brick and stone building, with 2478 square feet of land, assessed for \$52,000. Mr. Paine will improve the property to correspond with his adjoining property corner of Franklin street.

WELLESLEY HILLS SALE

Charles F. and Charles H. Curtis, trustees, have sold to Albion R. Clapp a tract of land containing about 21½ acres, situated in the "Hundred" so called, in Wellesley Hills, and abutting present property of Mr. Clapp. Joseph Balch of the Columbia Life building was the broker.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Sale of 11 Ricker road, Newton, for N. J. Soderlund is announced today. The parcel consists of a new two-family house and 5500 square feet of land. The property is not assessed as yet, but is valued at \$8500. A. E. Wilbur purchases for a home and investment.

Mrs. B. E. F. Fenaux has sold the new single bungalow cottage situated at 85 Brookline avenue, Newtonville. The purchaser was Arthur W. Church. The cottage with 5000 square feet of land is valued at \$5000.

David Hallaran of Cambridge, Mass., has purchased the two-family frame house and 6500 square feet of land situated at 54 Eddy street, West Newton. J. S. Wilson was the grantor. The property is assessed for \$5700.

William Mulroy has purchased the new duplex house at 29 Ricker road, Newton. N. J. Soderlund was the grantor. Mr. Mulroy buys for a home and investment. With the house are 5500 square feet of land valued at \$8500.

Miss J. E. Ransom has sold her 10-room house and 8000 square feet of land situated at 55 Ballard street, Newton Center. W. J. Phelps purchases for a home. The property is valued at \$8000.

Final papers have passed in the sale of 280 Bellevue street, Newton. Dr. B. R. Rochford of Boston was the grantor and Mrs. F. R. Richards of Roxbury was the purchaser. With the house there are 10,000 square feet of land. The house has been remodeled and occupied by new owner. It is valued at \$6000. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in the foregoing transactions.

Frank F. Baldwin has sold the estate on the corner of Valentine and Fountain streets, West Newton, to Thomas Weston, Jr., who buys for a home. The parcel consists of a modern 14-room residence and about 20,000 square feet of land, the whole valued at \$10,000. Deed came through the office of George C. Davis.

BACK BAY PROPERTY SOLD

Philip R. Hovey has sold to David H. Walton about 3655 square feet of land on the southerly side of Brookline avenue at its intersection with Commonwealth avenue, Back Bay. The land sold is the easterly portion of a large parcel owned by the seller, which contained approximately 19,136 square feet, extending to Newbury street, assessed at \$475 per foot.

This parcel adjoins the lot of land on Commonwealth avenue recently purchased by David H. Walton from the same seller, and contains about 9500 square feet with a frontage on Commonwealth and Brookline avenues of about 124 feet.

Plans are now being drawn for the erection on the entire property of a three-story and basement building with stores on the ground floor and offices on the second and third floors for the motors and accessory trades. Whitcomb & Co. were the brokers.

BEACON HILL TRANSFERS

Title to the estate at 5 Brimmer street, Beacon Hill, has today been conveyed by John Mason Little et al., trustees of the estate of James L. Little, to Mary Ames Byrd, who buys for occupancy. The estate is assessed at \$40,000 and consists of a lot of land containing 3026 square feet, which extends through to and fronts on the Charles river embankment, and a four-story brick and stone apartment house. The building contains four suites of six to seven rooms, each having an unobstructed outlook over the Charles river. Of the total assessment, \$15,100 is on the land.

Deed has gone to record in the sale of 50 River street, Beacon Hill, Gertrude B. Bourne giving title to James Otis Porter. The property is on the corner of Lime street and consists of a 3½-story brick dwelling and 700 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$6300 of

which \$3000 is on the land. The purchaser buys for occupancy. Messrs. Codman & Street were the brokers in the transactions.

SALE IN SOUTH END

The four-story and basement, brick dwelling house, together with 1776 square feet of land, numbered 29 Upton street, South End, has been sold by Jennie W. Wilcox to Harris Wolfe. The total assessed value is \$8800, of which the building carries \$5000. Deed was transferred through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

BRIGHTON ESTATE SOLD

Title to the estate at 20 South street, Brighton, consisting of a single 2½-story frame house and 6530 square feet of land has been conveyed by Grace H. Baldwin to Louisa C. O'Shea, who bought for a home. The total assessment is \$8400, of which \$3900 is on the land.

Papers have been placed on record whereby Joseph G. Williams has sold to Arthur T. Paddock, et al., the four brick structures, containing apartments, known as the Faneuil Chambers, at 55-61 Cypress road, corner of 232-236 Market street, Brighton. The property is valued by the assessors at \$36,900 of which \$4400 applies on the 13,921 square feet of land.

Louisa C. O'Shea, et al., has purchased from Grace H. Baldwin the frame dwelling at 20 South street, near Chestnut Hill avenue, Brighton. The 6530 square feet of land are taxed for \$3900 and the total assessment is \$8400.

HYDE PARK AND DORCHESTER

Title to the frame and brick buildings at 1586 Hyde Park avenue, fronting on the Neponset river, has been conveyed by Martha A. Willcomb, et al., trustees, to the Hartmann Brothers Inc. The total assessment is for \$26,000, of which \$8600 is on the 71,428 square feet of land.

The frame residence at 30 Sudan street, off Dorchester avenue, Dorchester, has been sold by Susan Daly to John J. Joyce and wife. It is taxed for \$5400 which includes \$1000 on the 3238 square feet of land.

WEST ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Sale of lot No. 49, containing 5000 square feet, on Redlands road, West Roxbury, from Willard P. Whittemore to Henry W. Miller, who buys for investment, is reported by Warren F. Freeman, who acted as broker.

George L. Schirmer, trustee, has sold lot No. 39, containing 5000 square feet, on Redlands road, West estate, West Roxbury, to Mary E. and Robert A. Walsh of Roslindale, who will build a two-family frame dwelling for occupancy on same. Deed came through Warren F. Freeman.

Mr. Freeman has also purchased of Willard P. Whittemore lot No. 91, Redlands road, containing 5000 square feet, and is building a two-family frame dwelling on same, which he expects to have ready for occupancy by Nov. 1, 1916.

WILDER PLACE IN BOLTON SOLD

The property known as the Wilder mansion situated in Bolton, Mass., overlooking the picturesque Nashua valley and comprising about 150 acres of land, with a large country house and stables, has been sold by John L. Saltonstall of Beverly through Herbert F. Winslow to Howland Russell of Carpinteria, Cal., for his own use.

The house contains seven master's bedrooms, five bathrooms, large living room, dining room and den. The original old box garden still remains and the quaint old stenciled patterns on the boards of the chambers are still visible. This house is considered to be one of the finest old mansions in New England. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers in the sale to Mr. Winslow, also the resale to Mr. Russell.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following comparative statistics of contracts awarded from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 in building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and eastern Kansas, were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

1916.....\$326,024,222 1915.....\$358,820,000
1915.....698,619,000 1911.....538,258,313
1914.....531,915,200 1910.....580,175,910
1913.....616,067,000

Comparative statistics of contracts awarded from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, in building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

1916.....\$130,005,000 1908.....\$40,579,000
1915.....\$115,539,000 1907.....91,813,000
1914.....119,404,000 1906.....83,782,000
1913.....116,593,000 1905.....78,538,000
1912.....123,678,000 1904.....61,678,000
1911.....113,447,000 1903.....74,803,000
1910.....111,621,000 1902.....86,488,000
1909.....106,410,000 1901.....79,120,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Charlotte st., 61 rear, ward 10; George S. Wyner, F. A. Norcross; garage.
Blue Hill av., 714, ward 19; A. Adnor, F. A. Norcross; brick dwelling.
Ericsson st., 8 rear, ward 20; George Lawley & Son Corporation; frame structure.
Redlands rd., 341, ward 23; M. J. Murphy; frame dwelling.
Cambridge st., 350, ward 26; C. Lorenso; alter dwelling.
Geneva av., 389, ward 18; E. S. Hallberg; alter dwelling.
South Market st., 16-17, and 32 Chatham st., ward 6; Slocum Trust, Brainerd & Leeds; alter storage.
Park st., 232-234, ward 20; E. B. Floyd; alter dwelling.
Mather st., 53, ward 19; M. Ryan; alter dwelling.
Westville st., 18, ward 18; Metropolitan Realty Co.; alter dwelling.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT OF THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN PRODUCTS

Main Hall and Small Rooms of Horticultural Building Are Filled With the Display

Wild flowers, cultivated varieties, vegetables and fruits are on exhibition today and tomorrow at Horticultural hall, where the annual exhibition of the products of children's gardens is to be held. The main hall and small exhibition rooms are filled and the whole building has been thrown open for the children to show what they have accomplished as gardeners since early spring.

One of the exhibits is that of the flowers and vegetables from the "roof garden" of children on the top of No. 640 Harrison avenue. Mrs. C. S. Eastwood, in charge of this work as well as of two other gardens in the North End, said that this season had been a successful one and that about 82 children had been kept at work in her gardens all summer. To see the interest that a city boy takes in watching vegetables grow and the progress from the seed to plant is one of the rewards of the work, she said.

In order to get the earth up to the roof for planting purposes the children start in early spring and carry load after load of dirt up to the roof before they can start in seeding. There is also a sun-dial in this garden and the children, Mrs. Eastwood said, take a great deal of interest in a "workless" clock.

Another interesting exhibit is shown by the Young People's Garden of Deerfield street. This is also under Mrs. Eastwood, although the official supervising is done by the Women's Municipal League.

One of the youngest exhibitors is Dorothy Johnson of South Natick. She is six years old and has a sturdy showing of beets, carrots, early corn, tomatoes, squash, beans and cucumbers. John Lynch of Milton is another individual exhibitor showing a large number of vegetables. Alexander Visnick of Mattapan shows plum tomatoes, beets, cabbages and other vegetables.

The Boston Social Union has one table of vegetables, one of flowers and special exhibits under the various classes. The vegetables come from the Sterling street gardens and are further explained on the table by pictures and diagrams showing the method of work. One picture shows a young Egyptian girl who has been here a very short time but long enough to become interested in the garden work. One of the instructors said the children had enjoyed the work very much this year and they had really kept "off the street" to be of use and grow vegetables and flowers.

Other exhibits are from the John Winthrop school, the Waltham north grammar school, the Huntington school, Dorchester, and the South Bay Union. Some of the individual exhibits are from Gertrude Schulz of Roxbury, who shows 31 varieties of flowers; Ruth E. Merrill of Dorchester, who also shows flowers, and Watkins Began of Mattapan, who has 400 asters on his table.

Gladioli of many varieties are shown by Virginia Kohl of Waltham, who has a special exhibit of a gladioli variety she has called "America." The show closes Sunday night at 6 o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS

The United States torpedo boat destroyer Henley arrived at the Charleston navy yard today from Philadelphia. The vessel which has been away from this yard several days, is expected to resume neutrality duty here, alternating with the Smith until that boat sails for maneuvers. Another destroyer will then be assigned to neutrality duty, to alternate with the Henley. The scout cruiser Chester is receiving coal today, preparatory to sailing.

There were no arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today and consequently no prices were quoted. Dealers closed their stalls at noon after doing what little business could be transacted with fish that arrived from other ports via rail and steamer.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Tattler 500,000 pounds salt cod, and the following with mackerel: Norma 24,000 fresh, 200 bbls, salted, Gov. Foss 20,000 bbls, salted, Veda McKown 225 bbls, salted, Rob Roy 165,000 salted and Easthampton 300,000 salted and 100,000 fresh cod.

Graves gas and whistling buoy No. 1A was established Friday, it was learned today, replacing the present buoy off the Graves, Boston harbor, which was discontinued. The new buoy shows a flashing white light every six seconds, each flash lasting two seconds and being of 300 candlepower, according to the notice sent to mariners.

The Cape Cod steamship season has been extended through Sept. 25. The steamer Dorothy Bradford will make the trip on the same schedule leaving the Atlantic avenue wharf on week days at 9 a. m. and Sundays and holidays at 9:30 a. m.

BENEFIT AT MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA, Mass.—A headress ball was given at the Oceanside hotel last night under the auspices of the Woman's American Supply League, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is the president. Governor McCall and Mrs. Hammond led the march. Among those who followed were the Prince of Songia, brother of the King of Siam and Mrs. McCall; Lord Aberdeen and Mrs. John Wood Blodgett; Mr. Blodgett and Lady Aberdeen; Partha Karazongse, minister of Siam, and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the United States charge d'affaires in Mexico; Lieutenant Commander H. G. Copeland of New York and Lady Partha Karazongse.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Strip serving device—Anable, Frederick S., Brookline, Mass.
Boot or casing for leaf springs—Anderson, Oscar F., Brookline, Mass.
Reinforced tape—Angier, Edward H., Framingham, Mass.
Measuring or controlling instrument—Bristol, Edgar H., Foxboro, Mass.
Floor grinding and polishing machine—Campbell, John A., Quincy, Mass.
Self-servicing furnishing for stores—Carpenter, Charles C., Swampscott, Mass.
Fly-catcher—Clarke, James E., Worcester, Mass.
Steel cutting machine—Colton, Rosteo E., Easthampton, Mass.
Seam welding apparatus—Davis, Henderson G., West Springfield, Mass.
Magneto frame—Dow, Willard E., Braintree, Mass.
Air and gas valve—Fisher, Elmer F., Springfield, Mass.
Blacking machine—Furber, Frederick M., Revere, Mass.
Fastener setting machine—Glass, Perley R., Brookline, Mass.
Trimming rubber articles—Gleason, Frederick J., Walpole, Mass.
Garment clasp—Gustavson, Carl J., Boston, Mass.
Chuck—Hagood, Oscar D., Greenfield, Mass.
Machine and method for reinforcing sheet material, method and machine for reinforcing sheet, reinforced sheet material—Harrison, Mary R., Winthrop, Mass.
Apparatus for filling cans, bottles, etc.—Oat, Thomas H., Everett, Mass.
Lath-dog—Ingham, Wendell, Wilmamsett, Mass.
Shield for windows—Jennings, Grace W., Medford, Mass.
Buffing wheel—Kraus, Albert L., Peabody, Mass.
Blank fitting machine—Lane, Elmer E., Beverly, Mass.
Moccasin—Llewellyn, Ernest A., Wilton, Me.
Motor vehicle—Martin, Charles H., Worcester, Mass.
Truck—McKimmon, Allan, Holyoke, Mass.
Jewelry component—Mowry, William F., Fitchburg, Mass.
Trolley—Palge, Jeremiah A., Boston, Mass.
Pneumatic despatch tube carrier—Pearshall, Albert W., Lowell, Mass.
Piano player—Peterson, Claus E., Worcester, Mass.
Hinged last—Peterson, Otto A., Stoughton, Mass.
Aluminous pigment and plaw—Pickering, Charles S., Needham Heights, Mass.
Mechanical horn—Proctor, George A., Waretown, Mass.
Mixing valve—Stanley, Arthur M., Lynn, Mass.
Shoe machine—Stewart, William C., Swampscott, Mass.
Automatic doorstep—Thompson, Charles P., Brockton, Mass.
Bedclothes holder—Thurston, Jennie, Wrentham, Mass.
Leak alarm for pneumatic tires—Wells, George W., Amesbury, Mass.
Automatic reloading rifle—Wheatley, Charles S., Needham Heights, Mass.
Method of and apparatus for sizing paper—Wheelwright, Henry M., Ware, Mass.
Tub cleaner—Whidden, Johnson H., Southerville, Mass.
Hullin corner—Whittin, George M., Whitinville, Mass.
Machine for setting up cartons—Willis, Arthur J., Brookfield, Mass.
Observing buoy and method for floating mine—Woods, Charles H., Springfield, Mass.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Camden, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorn, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Tug Boxer, Calhoun, Portland, Me.
Tug Thomas J. Scully, Gegg, New York.
Tug Standard, Mogan, Bangor, two brg
S T Co No 128.
Schr Marguerite, Geyer, Plum island, Mass.
Schr Senator Saulsbury, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Tug Mercury, Wall, New York; two brgs Nesquehoning and Hauto.
Tug Catwissa, Seiner, two brgs Herndon, Searsport and Malino.

Cleared

Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville.
Str Gloucester, Hatch, Norfolk.
Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str H. M. Whitney, Hamilton, New York.
Str Halifax (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlotte-town, P. E. I.
Str Camden, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorn, Bath.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Bath.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, str Crater Hall, Baltimore; Chronos, Bordeaux; Idomenus, Japan and China via Boston and Philadelphia; Perfection, with barge No 81, Tampico; Panaman, Buenos Aires and Montevideo via Boston; Montana, Norfolk; Kame-netz, Sunderland; Cricket, St Andrews bay; City of Columbus, Savannah; Concho, Galveston and Key West; Herman Frasco, Sabine; Camino, London; Ameland, Rotterdam and Kirkwall.

ANNUAL WHEEL ABOUT HUB

On Sept. 15 and 16 about 50 members of the Boston Bicycle Club will hold its annual wheel about the hub. The club will make a start at 10 o'clock from Warren street and Walnut avenue, Roxbury, taking the usual course which includes the Brooks farm. Dinner will be served at Nantasket about 5 p. m. on the second day of the run. This ends the run proper but those desiring to can spend the night at Nantasket. Among those who plan to make the trip are: Capt. W. G. Kendall, Augustus Nickerson, William H. Edmonds, J. Rush Green and Fred D. Irish.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
New York, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"Bordeaux..... Sept. 2
"Rydam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam Sept. 2
"Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"Frederik VII, for Copenhagen..... Sept. 2
"La Touraine, for Lisbon-Marseilles..... Sept. 2
"Adriatic, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"Italia, for Naples, via Gibraltar..... Sept. 2
"Chicago, for Bordeaux..... Sept. 2
"Philadelphia, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"America, for Genoa, via Naples..... Sept. 2
"Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa..... Sept. 2
"United States, for Copenhagen..... Sept. 2
"Bergenfor, for Bergen..... Sept. 2
"Capota, for Genoa, via Naples..... Sept. 2
"Orduña, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"St. Louis, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Sept. 2
"Kronland, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"Milazzo, for Genoa, via Naples..... Sept. 2
"Lapland, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"Andania, for London, via Falmouth..... Sept. 2
"Lafayette, for Bordeaux..... Sept. 2
"St. Paul, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"Tuscania, for Liverpool and Glasgow..... Sept. 2
"Saxonia, for New York..... Sept. 2
"Alania, for London, via Falmouth..... Sept. 2
"Duc d'Abruzzi, for Genoa..... Sept. 2
"Naples, for Genoa..... Sept. 2
"New York, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
"Rochambeau, for Bordeaux..... Sept. 2
"Saxonia, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2

Sailings from Montreal
Fetria, for Bristol..... Sept. 2
Scandinavian, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
Corinthian, for London..... Sept. 2
Folia, for Bristol..... Sept. 2
Northland, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
Capota, for Genoa, via Naples..... Sept. 2
Carthaginian, for Glasgow..... Sept. 2
Gramplan, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
Pretorian, for Glasgow..... Sept. 2
Saturnia, for Glasgow..... Sept. 2
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth..... Sept. 2
mouth..... Sept. 2
Sicilian, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
Southland, for Liverpool..... Sept. 2
Cassandra, for Glasgow..... Sept. 2
Aurelia, for London, via Falmouth..... Sept. 2
Fetria, for Bristol..... Sept. 2
Folia, for Bristol..... Sept. 2
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth..... Sept. 2

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Orduña, for New York..... Sept. 3
St. Louis, for New York..... Sept. 3
Kronland, for New York..... Sept. 3
Lapland, for New York..... Sept. 3
Southland, for Montreal..... Sept. 3
Sicilian, for Montreal..... Sept. 3
St. Paul, for New York..... Sept. 3
Tuscania, for New York..... Sept. 3
New York, for New York..... Sept. 3
Saxonia, for New York..... Sept. 3
Alania, for New York..... Sept. 3
Finland, for New York..... Sept. 3
Scandinavian, for Montreal..... Sept. 3
Carpathia, for New York..... Sept. 3
Philadelphia, for New York..... Sept. 3
Adriatic, for New York..... Sept. 3
Northland, for Montreal..... Sept. 3
Cameronia, for New York..... Sept. 3
Orduña, for New York..... Sept. 3
Tuscania, for New York..... Sept. 3
Saxonia, for New York..... Sept. 3
Carpathia, for New York..... Sept. 3

Sailings from London
Ascania, for Montreal..... Sept. 5
Andania, for New York..... Sept. 5
Alania, for New York..... Sept. 5
Aurelia, for Montreal..... Sept. 5
Tuscania, for Montreal..... Sept. 5
Ascania, for Montreal..... Sept. 5
Aurelia, for Montreal..... Sept. 5
Sailings from Bristol
Fetria, for Montreal..... Sept. 20
Folia, for Montreal..... Oct. 3
Sailings from Glasgow
Pretorian, for Montreal..... Sept. 2
Saturnia, for Montreal..... Sept. 2
Tuscania, for New York..... Sept. 2
Cassandra, for Montreal..... Sept. 2
Northland, for New York..... Sept. 2
Cameronia, for New York..... Sept. 2
Athenia, for Montreal..... Sept. 2
Carthaginian, for Montreal..... Sept. 2

Sailings from Rotterdam
New Amsterdam, for New York..... Sept. 13
Rydam, for New York..... Sept. 13
Noordam, for New York..... Oct. 11
New Amsterdam, for New York..... Oct. 25
Sailings from Bordeaux
La Touraine, for New York..... Sept. 2
Lafayette, for New York..... Sept. 2
Rochambeau, for New York..... Sept. 16
Sailings from Genoa
Canopic, for Boston..... Sept. 19
Sailings from Bergen
Kristianstad, for New York..... Sept. 20
Sailings from Gothenburg
Stockholm, for New York..... Sept. 20
Sailings from Copenhagen
Oscar II, for New York..... Sept. 7
Helle Clay, for New York..... Sept. 21
Frederik VIII, for New York..... Sept. 28

Transatlantic Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
Ventura, for Sydney..... Sept. 5
Matsonia, for Honolulu..... Sept. 5
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong..... Sept. 9
"Marine, for Honolulu..... Sept. 13
"Moana, for Sydney..... Sept. 13
Seijo Maru, for Hongkong..... Sept. 14
Sailings from Seattle and Victoria
Inaba Maru, for Hongkong..... Sept. 5
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong..... Sept. 8
Chicago Maru, for Hongkong..... Sept. 10
Sailings from Vancouver
Empress of Asia, for Hongkong..... Sept. 7
EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Tacoma Maru, for Seattle..... Sept. 4
China, for San Francisco..... Sept. 5
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver..... Sept. 6
Anyo Maru, for San Francisco..... Sept. 12
Manila Maru, for Seattle..... Sept. 14
Sailings from Honolulu
Sonoma, for San Francisco..... Sept. 5
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco..... Sept. 9
Manoa, for San Francisco..... Sept. 12
Makura, for Vancouver..... Sept. 15
Sailings from Sydney
Matal, for San Francisco..... Sept. 7
Sierra, for San Francisco..... Sept. 13
Sailings from Yokohama
Monteagle, for Vancouver..... Sept. 9
China, for San Francisco..... Sept. 11
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle..... Sept. 13
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver..... Sept. 14

*Carries United States Mail.
STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY
Royal Prince..... Manila..... Aug. 20
Foyle..... London..... Aug. 20
Egyptian Transport..... Calcutta..... July 7
MONDAY, SEPT. 4
Etonia..... Liverpool..... Aug. 23
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5
Bay State..... Liverpool..... Aug. 26
Utopia..... St. Nazaire..... Aug. 24
THURSDAY, SEPT. 7
Ninia..... Manchester..... Aug. 25

JAMAICA PLAIN SERVICE BETTERED

Residents of Jamaica Plain today are being given improved car service by the Boston Elevated railway as a result of a finding announced by the public service commission on the petition of Representatives Alfred J. Moore, John T. Englehart and others for restoration of cross-town surface lines between Park street subway station to Forest Hills terminal by way of Hyde square. The finding is only partial since the commission is to make further studies and recommendations when the traffic becomes more normal at the close of the summer season.

The commission orders additional free transfer privileges at Jackson square, Roxbury, so that passengers boarding cars inbound and reaching the square by way of Center street, may change to inbound Columbus avenue cars. Outbound passengers are permitted to continue on to Jamaica Plain.

The railway has agreed to install trailer trains in rush hours between Jamaica Plain and Dudley street terminal by way of Center street and between Park street station, Huntington and South Huntington avenues to Jamaica Plain.

GAS STRIKE NEAR TOPEKA
TOPEKA, Kan.—Natural gas has been discovered within 12 miles of Topeka, says the Capital. The strike was made several days ago.

MORE THAN 20,000 PERSONS TO TAKE PART IN PARADE

More than 20,000 men and women are enrolled to participate in Boston's annual Labor day parade which starts from Beacon and Arlington streets at 10 a. m. Monday. Governor McCall is scheduled to review the procession at the State House, while Mayor Curley is to occupy a reviewing stand in front of city hall.

The route this year will be as follows: Beacon street, Charles street, Park square, Warren avenue, Berkeley street, Tremont street, Tremont place, Washington street, School street, Beacon street to Charles street. On its return to Charles street the parade will be reviewed by.

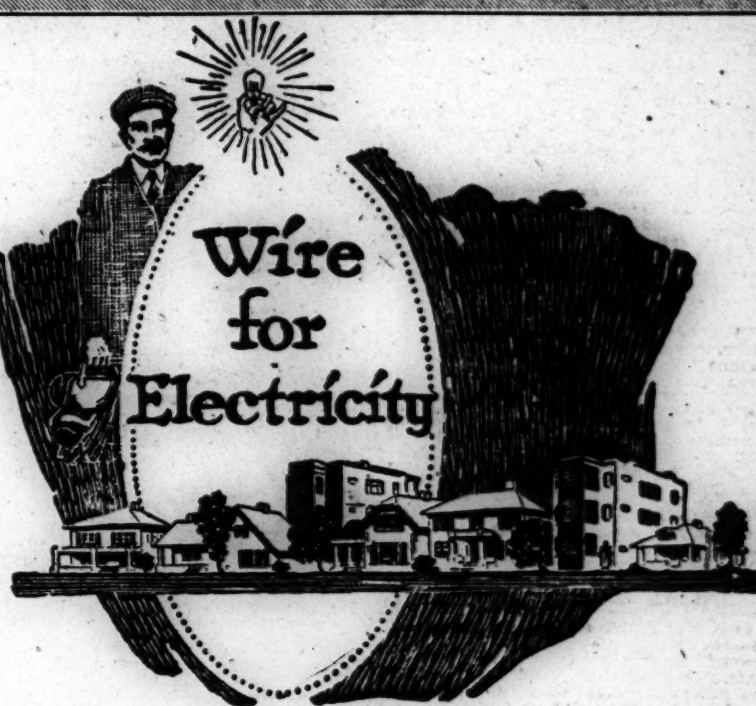
Harry Jennings, president of the Boston Central Labor Union and chief marshal of the procession. He will be accompanied by John J. Fenton, chief of staff, and J. Walter Mullen, aide-de-camp.

More than 100 bands and many floats will be in line. Several of the floats will have exhibitions, while many of the union marchers will be uniformed, and will carry pennants in addition to the stars and stripes. The Allied Trades Council will take part this year for the first time in 12 years.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The College Question

And now for the college girls! Soon, from every corner of the land, the college girls will be starting off for their year's work at college. Some are leaving home for the first time; others are going back to finish up; still others to add one more year to the four already taken. There are questions to be decided for each of these experiences, and each question is a vexed one for mother and daughter. There is the question of clothes, the question of room furnishings, the question of studies, the question of continuation work for those already through the first degree stage and contemplating further study, the final question of what to prepare for. And surely the hardest question to be decided is this last.

It can no longer be said that only girls who intend to add to the family income are in this class. Girls to whom no such demand is imminent are now a large factor in the college enigma, and the problems of these girls, deans, college faculties, collegiate bureaus and mothers are now studying. Work today is no longer looked upon as it once was. The daughters of the wealthy, as well as those of more modest incomes, are eager to find some channel of self-expression, through which they may add their share to the workaday world. What that share shall be is not so easy to solve as might appear. Some of the best educators advise no decision until after the general college work is done. Some, and this class is a rapidly growing one, advise decision after two years of the general cultural work have been taken. Some girls are perfectly sure of what they want to do when they go to college, even before they have finished in the preparatory school, and for this type there is no question.

Let us take the girl just returning to college for her second year's work. She still has no definite idea as to what she wishes to do when she receives her diploma. The frequent resort is to take, in the last two years, the course in pedagogy and ally forth to teach the young. The poor children soon experience the result of this utterly false idea that a girl with a college education and a few frills on the side of pedagogical lectures is ready to impart learning to a class. Fortunately this idea is proving its own falsity. This is true partly because there are so many more occupations being brought to the attention of the girls in both the preparatory and college stage of work, and partly because educators have awakened to the evil of such a notion.

The preparation should begin for a girl's after-college work, according to some educators, at the second year's termination of general academic work. Up to that time, the wisest vocational guidance should be given the girls. In some progressive universities, especially in the West of the United States, this is being done. For instance, should the student find that she has ability in any one of the arts, her studies begin at once to emphasize this talent. She perhaps finds that her sense of color is acute. She then begins to take a course in practical arts, in which she has a peep into house decorating, dressmaking, millinery, pattern designing in any of these arts. Before she specializes in any one of these, she gets a foundation in the study of fabrics, color values, and house decorating. Then she chooses her field. This plan is followed in several of the western universities for both men and women, as well as in some eastern colleges.

In these arts, there are almost countless varieties of work in which one may specialize. There is the designing of wall paper, prints, fabrics of all kinds, furniture, dress goods, hats, gowns, etc. One young lady who had gone through her preparatory training in the East, with no desire other than to go to college, graduate and then enter society, went to a western university. Then suddenly she tired of the idea of going to college, and turned her whole attention to society diversions. Tiring of this much sooner than she thought, she walked into a large and exclusive modiste's establishment and asked for a

chance to learn the business. She wore at the time a simple white voile frock with a belt of purple satin, and a silver arts-and-crafts pin which she had made in her high school work—a perfect color scheme in purple and white, even to the hat band and stockings. The modiste looked her over and said, "You may go out this afternoon and interview a certain lady about her fall costumes. Look over the shop, take this book of samples, and, after you have sized her up, tell her what she should have for fall wear." She is at home for the day." The girl hesitated a moment, decided to try, went out and brought back a big order with appointments made for the fittings. This is an unusual case, perhaps. But one never knows till one tries, what is in one to do. From that summer's experience, she went to college, her ideas still hazy as to just the line of art she would follow, but still sure that it would be designing of some kind.

She first took up the household arts course, with the required academic subjects for the first year. "I fully realized from just that summer's experience that I needed to know fabrics, how they are made, what their properties are, color, all kinds of designing, and how to make what I design, before I could meet intelligently people who were seeking my help to solve the problems of the home. I also needed a knowledge of history, economics, literature, general art, and some mathematics, to be the intelligent artist I wanted to be to meet all classes. Besides, no one knows what a joy it is to know about fabrics, designs, color combinations and their laws; things about one assume such different forms and colors, and the world is so different when one understands the things that make for beauty."

This is one instance. Miss Miller, of the Chicago University household arts department, says that the university tries to have as many of its girls as possible take this course as a general eye-opener to the world of art about them; and, if they never become active artisans, they will be far wiser homemakers and more useful citizens for having learned the practical things taught in that very broad course. Another work among colleges and women's clubs is to get mothers to help train their daughters in something practical. So varied are the fields now opening to women that careful consideration and extensive reading by the mothers, while the girls are in the preparatory school stage, would be most helpful in the preparation for later intelligent guidance of those daughters. When do they need it more than on the threshold of college life, or half-way through?

There are today many magazines devoted to the information of mothers along these lines, and the librarians are well trained to give this advice, as are also librarians and head workers in collegiate bureaus, who have lists and lists of books for the inquiring mother who wishes to help her daughter choose wisely her channel of activity in the world. The women's clubs are taking up this matter and giving extensive lectures by women and men at the heads of the various occupational and art schools and colleges to enable mothers to help their girls to find an aim in the world and follow it out. Said a very busy homemaker the other day, "I do all my own work, and have a family of boys and girls, yet I find time to care for them, guide them in their reading, their fun and studies, anticipate their needs in their reading, and go with them to see industries, civic activities, and train them all in household economy—yes, even my boys. As to college, they will know what they want to take when they go."

This is possible with every mother, and, were this care taken, the amount of time wasted on subjects utterly inappropriate for the girl in question would be saved and a pleasure in the college work experienced which is now often entirely lacking. Every college has some person, usually the dean or secretary, who can give the required

knowledge every mother needs to guide her daughter aright. There are books upon every occupation known, there are articles in the educational magazines, which can be got from any library or book store, lists may be had for the asking in any library. The library of Congress, through the educational department, will send free of charge any books or pamphlets for the writing, if the mother is placed so that she cannot get to libraries, or it will send bibliographies on any subject that can be mentioned. The facilities for information on these important subjects regarding the education of the family are legion; it only needs the willingness to be informed and the economy of time to read, and the mothers of our girls and boys who are going away to higher institutions may be so intelligent upon these courses that their children will not turn to their mates for advice, which is often ill-given.

One mother in the middle West said, recently: "I am my children's playmate, fellow student, adviser, and fellow workman. I can't afford not to be. I know the business world, the social world, the world of art, the world of sport. I take part in all civic work that I can. I read each day a 'good daily,' I skim the best magazines, and look into the industrial world; for I know a mother must know all she can about her home, the things that come into that home, the surroundings of that home, the city in which that home is placed, its interests, industries, arts, and amusements. I, with my family, keep the home, and enjoy all the fun we can together." This is a busy homemaker, too, and a woman who takes part in many helpful activities in the city. This preparedness for the home life, with its great variety of interests, and the information for the college girl and boy who are going out into higher study, is possible for every mother to acquire if she sees the need for such knowledge to guide aright her growing family.

Dressing for Business

"No one has any right to accept a salary of \$12 a week and then come into the office dressed as though he or she received but \$5 a week—no more right than to give only \$5 worth of work in return for a salary of \$12," comments Ellen Lane Spencer in her volume on secretarial work. "It is your duty to your employer, as well as to yourself, to dress and look and work as though you earned every cent of the amount he turns over to you each week. It is but right and natural for a business man to want a secretary who presents a favorable appearance, who always dresses well. You know that you would want the best-looking desk and the newest machine you could get, and to the business man his secretary is merely a part of the office equipment."

"Common sense in dressing is as essential as is anything else in business that does not come under the hard and fast letter of the work. Women, especially, in offices are apt to go to either undesirable extreme in the matter of dress. They are apt to wear fluffy, frilly, chiffon-like garments and unnecessary furbelows, or they are apt to fly to the other extreme and dress in tweeds and chevrons, cut in masculine lines. That the first-mentioned is never in good taste and never permissible for business wear, goes without saying. The latter is permissible, to be sure, but unbecoming, except when worn by a woman who is dainty, girlish, and very feminine. When worn by a woman who is at all large or ungainly, dress tending toward masculinity increases the appearance of ungainliness."

"There are to be obtained at all times clothes that are in keeping with current styles, yet which are suitable for office wear and look well. Silk or crepe shirt waists and walking suits are good clothes for business. A touch of lace or ribbon often adds a good deal to the look of a plain blouse, yet does not make it inappropriate for business. One can strike a medium between high French heels and slippers and the low, flat-soled boots that make the feet seem clumsy."

"White gloves, or gloves of a light color, unless washable and daily washed, are inappropriate for business wear. When one has to swing on to car straps and do other things that are sure to detract from the freshness of delicate-colored gloves, it is best to wear those that will not show every little stain. Hats trimmed with feathers, chiffon or perishable flowers that will lose their freshness in damp weather, are not the best things to wear for business. Hats with trimmings that are apt to become annoying to fellow passengers in a crowded elevator are also to be avoided. There are always to be obtained a large number of suitable, becoming styles that can be secured at moderate cost. It is a good rule to purchase one's business clothes because they will wear well, but that does not mean that they should be unbecoming."

"In arranging her hair, the business woman should avoid styles that will look untidy after wearing a hat. There are sure to be times when she will arrive at the office late and have to start work immediately, without time to arrange hair or dress, and no one can do good work with the consciousness that one looks untidy."

"Some people may assert that appearance is not an important item in the success of the business man or woman. Such an assertion is not true. Ability clothed in unbecoming garments is not ability shown to the best advantage. If you would have people want you about their work for eight hours a day, it is your duty to look your best and feel your best at all times. It is as necessary to look neat and clean as it is to be cheerful and obliging."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Practical Frock for School or Play

The unusual frock shown in the sketch would be equally good worn for school or in the summertime, it being effective in either cloth or linen. The cuffs are buttoned back and are wide; the drop shoulder is only

simulated by stitched braid, which also trims the bottom of the skirt. The plastron buttons at the belt with real buttonholes and is finished at the neck with a white collar and a little party bow tie. And then, the pockets make a dress greatly desired by the small girl.

A Menu of Italian Dishes

A menu composed of Italian dishes may be interesting on some occasion when guests are present who enjoy trying the cookery of various nations. Such a menu would begin with soup.

Zuppa Regina di Riso (Queen's Rice Soup)—Put a tablespoon of rice flour into a saucepan and add half a pint of milk gradually. Boil gently in a double boiler 12 minutes, stirring all the time in order to have it very smooth. Just before serving time, add a tablespoon of butter, pass it through a sieve, and mix with good food stock, which should be very hot when added.

Salmon alla Santa Fiorentina (Salmon)—Steep a piece of boiled salmon in oil, lemon juice, salt and herbs, for an hour. Remove the bone and cut the fish into fillets or individual portions. Wipe dry the fillets, dip them in beaten egg, and fry them a nice color. Arrange them in a ring on the dish, trim with fried parsley, and serve with mayonnaise.

Animelle Lardellate (Sweetbreads)—For this entree two sweetbreads are blanched, larded, and cooked very slowly in good stock. The stock is skimmed and reduced by boiling to a glaze to cover the meat. The latter is then cut into three or four pieces and arranged round a dish, but the larding must be well glazed over. In the center of the dish, place a cup made out of hollowed-out bread, filled with a macedoine of vegetables.

Manzo alla Certosina (Fillet of Beef)—Select a tender rump steak or fillet of beef, and put it in a stewing pan with two slices of fat bacon and three teaspoons of the best olive oil. Season with salt and a "suspicion" of nutmeg. Cook without a cover and turn the meat from time to time. When nicely browned, add an anchovy, mixed with some herbs, all very finely chopped, and a small clove of garlic with one in-cision across it. Cover the whole with good stock, put the cover on the pan, and, when tender, skim the grease off the gravy, put the latter through a sieve, and pour over the meat. Do not let the garlic remain in the pot more than five minutes.

Carote e Piselli alla Panna (Carrots with Peas)—Half-cook an equal amount of peas and tender young carrots, cutting the latter into little squares of handy size and cooking them rather longer than the peas. Now place them together in a stewpan with three or four tablespoons of cream and cook until tender. Serve very hot.

Macaroni alla Livornese—Cook several nice mushrooms in milk, with a little pepper and salt. Boil in water four ounces of macaroni; put a layer of the paste into a buttered fireproof dish, then a layer of tomato puree, then a layer of the mushrooms, and another layer of the macaroni. Dust lightly with grated Parmesan cheese, and brown in the oven about half an hour.

Insalata alla Navarino (Salad)—Prepare a tablespoon of chopped parsley, a teaspoon of minced onion, a teaspoon of tarragon and chopped chives with half a gill of oil and the same of vinegar. Put this in a bowl with any sort of cold vegetables liked, and mix thoroughly, but without breaking the greens.

An Uncommon Dining-Room

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a house where there are two or more sitting-rooms, the dining-room is seldom used except for meals. The very fact, however, that the room is little used makes it possible to carry out some uncommon scheme of decoration, which might not be advisable if the room were to be much lived in. The essence of decoration for a real living-room is rather a quiet, harmonious effect than anything unusual or startling, however beautiful it may seem at first glance. The appeal of uncommonness is more an appeal of the moment, and therefore is not so satisfying; and an experiment of this kind can, therefore, be more safely tried in a dining-room than elsewhere.

The first important fact to decide upon is the color scheme. Many and lovely as are the white, or gray and mauve dining-rooms, nevertheless it is refreshing to turn to something entirely different by way of decoration. Where paint or distemper is to be used, a good surface for the wall is essential, and all old papers and any unevenness should be removed, and the wall rubbed well down until a perfect surface is obtained. This should then be lined with a stout cartridge paper, the joints of which should be butted and sand-papered. A solid five-inch wood molding, in a good plain design of the Adams period, should be used to form panels on the walls, and placed so as to leave about seven inches below the cornice and above the skirting, the same distance being left down the angles. The panels should be fully 12 inches apart. On an unbroken wall, three panels can be placed easily, and here the center panel should be made much wider than the side ones, as this gives a more decorative effect. Three panels are needed for the fireplace end of the room, one being placed in the recess on either side of the fireplace and one above the mantelpiece.

One panel is sufficient for the window end of the room, as the curtains would hide the woodwork.

A room, prepared in this way, can be made beautiful if the whole of the walls, ceiling, and woodwork are either painted or distempered a Roman ochre. This color should never be mixed with, nor relieved by, any other color, but as a harmonious whole, the soft tone is lovely and attractive. The skirting in such a room should be black up to the top of the molding, which should be left Roman ochre. With these walls and ceiling, a good quality of black carpet should be used. Fitting closely up to the black skirting, it gives the right depth of tone to bring out the quality of color elsewhere. The curtains, made in a good quality of plain damask, with straight palmettes, should match the walls and be ample enough to draw together in the evenings and to hang in full, straight folds. Net window curtains look extremely well made of the black "fish net," trimmed with a burnished gold insertion, let in in both horizontal and perpendicular stripes. If black "fish net" is not to be obtained, the white can be dyed to any color required. The effect of the soft black net is good and uncommon.

A soft colored Persian rug upon the carpet in front of the fireplace harmonizes with the scheme. The furniture should be of the Adams period, and, if the room is square, a round dining table should be used, as it looks better than anything else and is more convenient. If the room is a long, narrow one, an oval table is best. A dining table with corners should be avoided as they spoil the effect of the room, and have not even the advantage of being useful. An excellent and unusual effect can be obtained by covering the chairs with pieces of old brocade in different designs and colors; the subdued tones in blues, buffs and greens mingle in the general scheme of color and form quite a beautiful whole.

A Distinctive Living-Room

A living-room of great charm and quiet restfulness is described by Miss Mary McBurney in a collection of articles brought together under the title "Inside the House of Good Taste."

"The six-foot wainscoting," she writes, "is of light cypress wood, in color a warm gray. Above it the wall is covered by a putty-colored paper of rough texture slightly lighter in tone than the wood. Slightly darker than the wood is a large velvet rug covering the floor within two feet of the baseboard. Before the fireplace—of dull blue tiles—is a black rug. The three or four easy chairs are somewhat small and light in structure and are covered in a gray and blue linen. The gray and blue—that rare Chinese blue—are subtly related, much neutralized in tone, and the intricate design is made up of a strange impossible dragon with faint touches of black in his anatomy!"

"Instead of the usual davenport before the fire, a wide couch, with its back and end pieces painted dull blue, is drawn up at one side of the fireplace. The blue wood is decorated with a delicate design in black and the cushioned seat is covered with linen like the chairs. The tables, the small writing desk, and two or three chairs, all of rather odd shapes and with rush-bottomed seats, are painted blue like the couch. Two chairs and a standard lamp are lacquered in black, and one odd black sofa cushion is used to bring out a striking contrast. Another lamp is of white crackleware pottery, and both have very dull orange shades, one with black fringe and gimp, the other covered with heavy flint lace."

"The curtains at the French windows are of crinkled silk of a dull, faded orange, with small orange shields, give a note of color to the walls. The portieres are of the same linen as the upholstery; or, if one should prefer it, a gray velvet as near in tone to the walls as possible."

"In such a neutral-toned room the bookcases should be curtained—the orange silk, for example, drawn tight under the glass doors. Otherwise the books would be too heavy and varied in color. The painted furniture and light-toned linen would be delightful for a room much used in warm weather. This style of furniture can be made to order in many different forms and colors, suited to any individual taste, and makes a charming and distinctive room. The plainest and most inexpensive furniture, but of good lines, can be used when necessary, painted and decorated as one wishes, instead of the rather high-priced reproductions of peasant furniture used in the room described above. The expense can be much lessened, also, by papering the entire walls and using some lovely chintz instead of the linen and silk. The effect will be very pleasing and the cost comparatively small."

This full and detailed account may offer some hints to home planners who wish a change from the customary treatment of the living-room.

Freedom From "Things"

Things, things, things! When will woman free herself from things? When will she cease to demand a "corner" on things for herself? The great things of life, the things of survival value, are free, open to all. 'Tis the petty things only that can be "cornered"—kept for oneself—and they in turn, overcome by their own weight and arrested momentum, topple over and crush her. To love, serve, and give merely to your own selfishness blindsfolded. To love, serve, and give to all is open-eyed, enlightened self-interest. We help others most when we help others to help themselves. We get most when we give most.—Mabel Powers, in the New York Press.

Cheese Crumpets

Scald two cups of milk in a double boiler; to a quarter cup of melted butter add a quarter cup of cornstarch, a quarter cup of flour, and a half teaspoon of salt; mix well and add to the scalded milk. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Add the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten and a half cup of cheese cut into small pieces. When the cheese is melted, pour into a buttered shallow pan and cool. Turn on to a board, cut into squares, place on a pan, sprinkle with a quarter cup of grated cheese, and brown in the oven. Serve on crackers.

Parisian Sweets

Here is a sweetmeat that may be made in quantity and that will keep for weeks.—Put through the meat grinder equal portions of figs, dates, and English walnuts. Knead well with confectioner's sugar until it is not sticky. Roll out to half-inch thickness, cut in squares, diamonds, or rounds, dip in confectioners' sugar and place in layers between oiled paper and tin boxes. A little lemon juice worked in while kneading improves the flavor.

Mutton and Tomato Pie

Cover the bottom of a buttered baking dish with bread crumbs, over this a layer of sliced tomatoes, then slices of cold roast mutton. Season with a half-teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper; also dot with one tablespoon of butter. Over this spread another layer of crumbs, then tomatoes, then meat, then another layer of tomatoes for the top. Season as before with salt, pepper and butter. Bake in a moderate oven three quarters of an hour, and serve at once.

Sirup for Iced Fruit Drinks

Sugar does not dissolve easily in cold fruit juice or other beverages served iced in the summer, and it is therefore wise to use a sugar sirup instead. Make it in large quantities, one part sugar to one part water, boiled to the right consistency, and keep in tight jars for use when needed.



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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Making Statue of Washington

In Washington's diary for Oct. 3, 1785, he writes that, about 11 o'clock, after they were in bed, Mr. Houdon and his three young men assistants arrived, coming by boat from Alexandria.

During the sculptor's two-weeks stay, Washington sat for a bust that was modeled in clay, writing in his diary a full account of the method of mixing the plaster of paris and the making of the molds, a process in which he was greatly interested, says a writer in St. Nicholas. He also submitted to the unpleasant operation of having a life mask made of his features in order to insure a perfect likeness. In the presence of Mr. Madison, exact measurements of his figure were made and full details of his uniform were noted to enable the sculptor to complete his work.

The clay bust was then left by the sculptor at Mt. Vernon, where today it is the most highly valued of all of Mt. Vernon's relics of the father of his country. But the life mask and molds of the bust Mr. Houdon himself took to Paris, not trusting them to the hands of his assistant, "for," said he, "if they are lost in the ocean, I am determined to perish with them."

One day, during his stay at Mt. Vernon, Washington was looking at some fine horses with a view to their purchase, but the high price asked by the groom in charge so incensed him that the man was promptly sent away. Houdon, who witnessed the transaction, saw, with an artist's eye, in Washing-

ton's pose and expression the very thing needed for his statue, and made a memorandum of it. On Oct. 19, Washington writes: "Mr. Houdon, having finished the business which brought him hither, went up Monday with his people, work and implements in my barge to Alexandria to take passage in the stage for Philadelphia next morning."

The statue, according to agreement, was to be finished in three years, but was not completed until 1796. Jefferson saw the work as it progressed, and was enthusiastic over the likeness and characteristic attitude that the sculptor had caught.

Riddle

Among the birds I'm at the head,
Yet smaller than the wren or linnet;
And though important quite to bread,
You would not like to find me in it.

Our great republic needs my aid;
To that I ever shall be loyal;
And still my homage must be paid
To our dear queen of lineage royal.

What though in slumber I am deep
When all the world is up and doing;
I'm praised by poets while I keep
With faithfulness my work pursuing.
—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Geographical Primals Acrostic: Primals, Santiago. 1. Sardinia. 2. Aberdeen. 3. Neuchatel. 4. Tokio. 5. Inverness. 6. Athabasca. 7. Ganges. 8. Orinoco.

THE HOME FORUM

Ruler Over Many Things

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT which the human mind calls progress is, reduced to spiritual terms, unfoldment. Stated in slightly different words, every material phenomenon, from a blade of grass to a star, is the counterfeit of or the about some spiritual reality. The human mind, that is to say, progresses out of itself in the exact proportion in which spiritual reality is unfolded to it, or, as Mrs. Eddy has expressed it, with marvelous lucidity, on page 256 of Science and Health, "Progress takes off human shackles. The finite must yield to the infinite." In other words, the infinite cannot progress, or it would cease to be the infinite. What does happen is that the infinite combination of infinite spiritual ideas, all of which are embraced in the divine Mind, and compose the divine consciousness, produces an infinite variety of combination, and this is the infinite idea.

Now, as the human being, in the effort to put off the old man and his works, that is to overwhelm the human consciousness and its evil propensities, puts on the new man, that is, lets that Mind be in him which was also in Christ Jesus, he demonstrates a faithfulness over a few things, in a way which, in the nature of human progress, will one day make him ruler over many. In achieving this end, however, he has not got to labor along the intellectual lines of this world; he has only got to be faithful to what he knows of Principle, and to never mentally make terms with error. There is a divine simplicity in divine metaphysics which makes them as comprehensible to the child or the wayfarer as man, though a fool, as to the scholar. Where the subtlety comes in, if it

can be said to come in, is in accounting to the human mind for its own confusion.

This simplicity of divine Science, as opposed to the contradictions, variations, and perplexities of what is humorously termed natural science, has its practical expression in the law of obedience to Principle. Natural science, on the other hand, has no law and no Principle. It has a number of principles which postulate any number of laws, and it has a body of laws which are perpetually being repealed by the exigencies of new principles, and so shown not to be laws. The consequence is that the natural scientist strives hopelessly to be obedient to empiricisms in the guise of law or to principles in a state of flux. Whereas the Christian or student of divine Science can always be obedient to law, and can always act in conformity with Principle. If he fails in this it is because he consciously departs from Principle, and is correspondingly disobedient to law.

Every human being knows what is right up to some point. If he falls short of this in his life he is being unfaithful over a few things, and so, to that extent, cannot hope to be made ruler over many. It is quite true that every human being fails in his obedience at certain times and in varying degrees; that is the precise measure of his humanity. But his progress will be measured in the rapidity of his recovery and in the lessening degree of his disobedience. The taproot of man's frailty or disobedience is his sensuality or belief of life in matter. If he could cut this taproot he would, of course, overcome all his difficulties at once, but be-

cause he seemingly cannot do this, it is no reason why he should not, one by one, pull the leaves off the branches, and so, little by little, stay the sap from rising in his members.

It is, then, manifestly in service and not in the concentration of the human mind that Christian Science finds its expression. The effort to learn Christian Science after the manner in which the learning of the schools is acquired is foredoomed to failure, for the very simple fact that the letter and spirit of Christian Science, the knowledge of the theory and the demonstration of its practice, must run parallel. Indeed, the only guaranty that the theory is understood is in the ability to demonstrate that theory. It is quite futile to suppose that by a prolonged course of reading and studying alone any true understanding can be achieved. This reading and studying must be reinforced by the perpetual effort to live in accordance with the teaching of Science and Health, and to demonstrate that teaching in practice. In other words, the individual's life represents his understanding. A practitioner, for instance, does not heal a case by a specific treatment of a specific disease at a specific moment. The healing is the result of the practitioner's life, from the first moment when he heard of Christian Science to the moment when the treatment is given. If he has steadily and persistently striven to obliterate materiality from his consciousness, if he has steadily and persistently endeavored to live in accordance with the teaching of Mrs. Eddy, if he has steadily and persistently endeavored to put into practice the theory of Christian Science in the overcoming of

everything which is unlike Principle, he must have acquired some measure of dis-belief in the reality of evil and a corresponding assurance of the reality and power of good, which constitute the knowledge of Truth which he is able to bring to bear to destroy the error presented to him. If, however, he has merely read Mrs. Eddy's writings with an intellectual interest, no matter how strong, he will find that he has not a scientific understanding of them, for a scientific understanding is inseparable from practice.

This willingness and determination to bring the individual's life into subjection to Principle is divine obedience, and it is the only obedience which can legitimately be so defined. Obedience to the arbitrary enactments of human beings, though it may seem a social or political necessity, is in no sense necessary in accordance with Principle. That it may be a necessity of the moment Jesus pointed out when he declared "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," but he went on to add, "and unto God the things that are God's." He knew that the moment the individual systematically begins to give unto God the things which are God's he will become so obedient to Principle that he will begin to experience divine protection, even in his material transactions. That protection, however, can only be won in the proportion in which the individual is obedient to Principle, since to the extent he is disobedient to Principle he passes necessarily into the realm of inharmonious, where, to the human senses, law does not prevail, and man is at the mercy of the passions of the human mind.

Benjamin West in London

When Benjamin West appeared in London, in 1763, he was already an established artist, having had a successful career in Rome and being a member of several of the academies of Italy. In England the full tide of his success set in. "It was an interesting London to which he came—the London that lives for us in the pages of Boswell," Samuel Isham says in "The History of American Painting." "It had ceased to be feudal and renaissance, and had become mercantile and bourgeois. The glowing, unregulated inspiration of the Elizabethans had died out. Authors wrote according to classical rules, and took pleasure in their servitude; and the public delighted in the polished verse of Pope, the allegories and visions of Addison, and the moralizing of Johnson, to say nothing of those classical tragedies of whose resounding verse few today read a page except as a task. The town was firmly established as a world center and yet was not become unwieldy. Those of any intellectual prominence still knew each other personally. . . . The middle classes were rising in prominence and the authors and artists could turn to the public and were not forced to submit to the tyranny of the patrons, though still finding them servicable."

"For artists it seems as if there was never a London like it. It was the dawn of the only great epoch of British painting. When West went to London, Hogarth was still there. . . . Wilson was producing his best work, but ignored by the public; Reynolds was in the height of his success as a portrait painter, with a great house in Leicester Square and making £2000 a year; Gainsborough was still at Bath, but sent his portraits regularly to the London exhibitions, and removed there himself in 1774. The town was full of 'cognoscenti' and 'dilettanti,' delighting to discuss art though as yet their admiration was reserved for foreign work. Hogarth's splendid craftsmanship had been treated with contemptuous neglect though his engravings

brought him in large sums. Wilson sold his fine landscapes to dealers and pawnbrokers for a few pounds, but even the most indurated prejudice had to make an exception in favor of English portraiture. There was no foreigner then living in England or elsewhere; no Holbein, no Van Dyck, not even a Lely, whose work could bear comparison with that of Gainsborough or Reynolds; and when West painted the stories of antique herism or Biblical virtue, whose recital had so often awakened their sensibility, and

painted them in the sort of late, impersonal Italian-eclectic style, which illustrated all of the rules of art, the more advanced of the cognoscenti could contain themselves no longer; they saluted him as a great artist, and the public followed."

"The story of his life was as effective in London as in Rome. The manner in which, in a wilderness inhabited by savages, he was inspired even from the cradle by unmistakable genius, caught the popular imagination, and every incident

Stevenson Likened to Corot

"In 1874 and the following year, and again later, Stevenson spent much time in the Fontainebleau region, at Barbizon, at Monastir, at Nemours, and at Cernay-la-Ville. . . . And had he challenged Corot in the woods he would have done so in French, the French of style, for his tongue ran easily in the language," Everard Meynell writes in "Corot and His Friends." "They must have been rare friends, had they met, these two; Corot with his . . . loud childishness and witty simplicity, would have been a fair substitute for the beloved beggar or the contemplative vagabond. The poplars were equally gay for both, the morning as joyous, the light as queenly; and Stevenson, seeing the landscape signed all about with 'Corot' must have had the name upon his lips and in his heart. That was good enough acquaintance. And his descriptions seem to be written in ink of Corot tints; you are made to know whose landscape you are treading. Take his picture of Grez, and you behold a Corot. A pretty . . . village on the plain. A low bridge, with many arches choked with sedge; green fields of white and yellow water lilies, poplars and willows innumerable." And in "Later Essays" he writes of the pleasure it is to awake in Grez, to go down the green inn-garden, to find the river

streaming through the bridge, and to see the dawn begin across the poplared level. . . . And of all noble sweeps of roadway, none is nobler, on a windy dusk, than the high-road to Nemours between its line of talking poplars." Connoisseurs both in roadways, these masters of prose and paint.

"Barbizon, as readers of 'The Wrecker' and some of his Essays will remember, was beloved of Stevenson." He fell into the stride of its institutions, and was sensitive for the etiquette of the forest and the inn. Corot was for the morning—"my specialty," Corot called it. Many an artist of those days prevented the dawn with a painting parol and a set palette, and even Stevenson rose early. "At any hour of the morning," wrote Stevenson, "you could get your . . . cold milk and set forth into the forest. The doves had perhaps awakened you, fluttering into your chamber; and on the threshold of the inn you were met by the aroma of the forest. Close by were the great aisles, the rocky bowlders, the indeterminate field of forest shadow. There you were free to dream or wander, or, did your freedom await you at your easel, to paint."

"There Stevenson found he was 'saturated in an atmosphere of style'—and in this he may be counted a true member of the school."

Pope as Critic

"Pope was from the first a conscious and deliberate artist," Sir Leslie Stephen says of Pope's "Essay on Criticism." "He had read the fashionable critics of his time, and had accepted their canons as an embodiment of irrefragable reason. His head was full of maxims, some of which strike us as palpable truisms, and others as typical specimens of wooden pedantry. Dryden had set the example of looking upon the French critics as authoritative lawgivers, in poetry. Boileau's art of poetry was carefully studied as bits of it were judiciously appropriated by Pope. . . . English writers were treading in the steps of Boileau and Horace. Roscommon selected for a poem the lively topic of 'translated verse,' and Sheffield had written with Dryden an essay upon satire, and afterwards a more elaborate essay upon poetry. To these masterpieces, said Addison, another masterpiece was now added by Pope's 'Essay Upon Criticism.' Not only did Addison applaud, but later critics have spoken of their wonder at the penetration, learning, and taste exhibited by so young a man."

"The maxims on which Pope chiefly dwells, are, for the most part, the obvious rules which have been the common property of all generations of critics. One would scarcely ask for originality in such a case, any more than one would desire a writer on ethics to invent new laws of morality. We require neither Pope nor Aristotle to tell us that critics should not be pert nor prejudiced; that fancy should be regulated by judgment; that apparent facility comes by long

training; that the sound should have some conformity to the meaning; that genius is often envied; and that dullness is frequently beyond the reach of reproof. We might even guess, without the authority of Pope, backed by Bacon, that there are some beauties which cannot be taught by method, but must be reached 'by a kind of felicity.' It is not the less interesting to notice Pope's skill in polishing these 'rather rusty sayings into the appearance of novelty. In a familiar line Pope gives us the view which he would himself apply in such cases."

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd, What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd."

The only fair question, in short, is whether Pope has managed to give a lasting form to some of the floating commonplaces, which," Sir Leslie says, have more or less occurred to every writer. "If we apply this test, we must admit that if the essay on criticism does not show deep thought, it shows singular skill in putting old truths. Pope undeniably succeeded in hitting off many phrases of marked felicity. He already showed the power, in which he was probably unequalled, of coining aphorisms out of commonplaces. Pope would have been . . . puzzled if asked to define precisely what he meant by the antithesis between nature and art. They are somehow opposed yet art turns out to be only 'nature methodized.' We have indeed, a clue for our guidance: to study nature, we are told, is the same thing as to study Homer, and Homer should be read day

and night with Virgil for a comment and Aristotle for an expositor. Nature, good sense, Homer, Virgil, and the Stagyrite all, it seems, come to much the same thing. It would be very easy to pick holes in this very loose theory. But it is better to try to understand the point of view indicated: for in truth, Pope is really stating the assumptions which guided his whole career. No one will accept his position at the present time; but anyone who is incapable of, at least, a provisional sympathy, may as well throw Pope aside at once, and with Pope most contemporary literature."

The Oriole

One of the ones that Mifas touched, Who failed to touch us all, Was that confiding prodigal, The blisful oriole.

A pleader, a dissembler, An epicure, a thief,— Betimes an oratorio, An ecstasy in chief.

The splendor of a Burmah, The meteor of birds, Departing like a pageant Of ballads and of birds.

I never thought that Jason sought For any golden fleece; But then I am a rural man, With thoughts that make for peace. But if there were a Jason, Tradition suffer me Behold his lost emolument Upon the apple-tree.

—Emily Dickinson.

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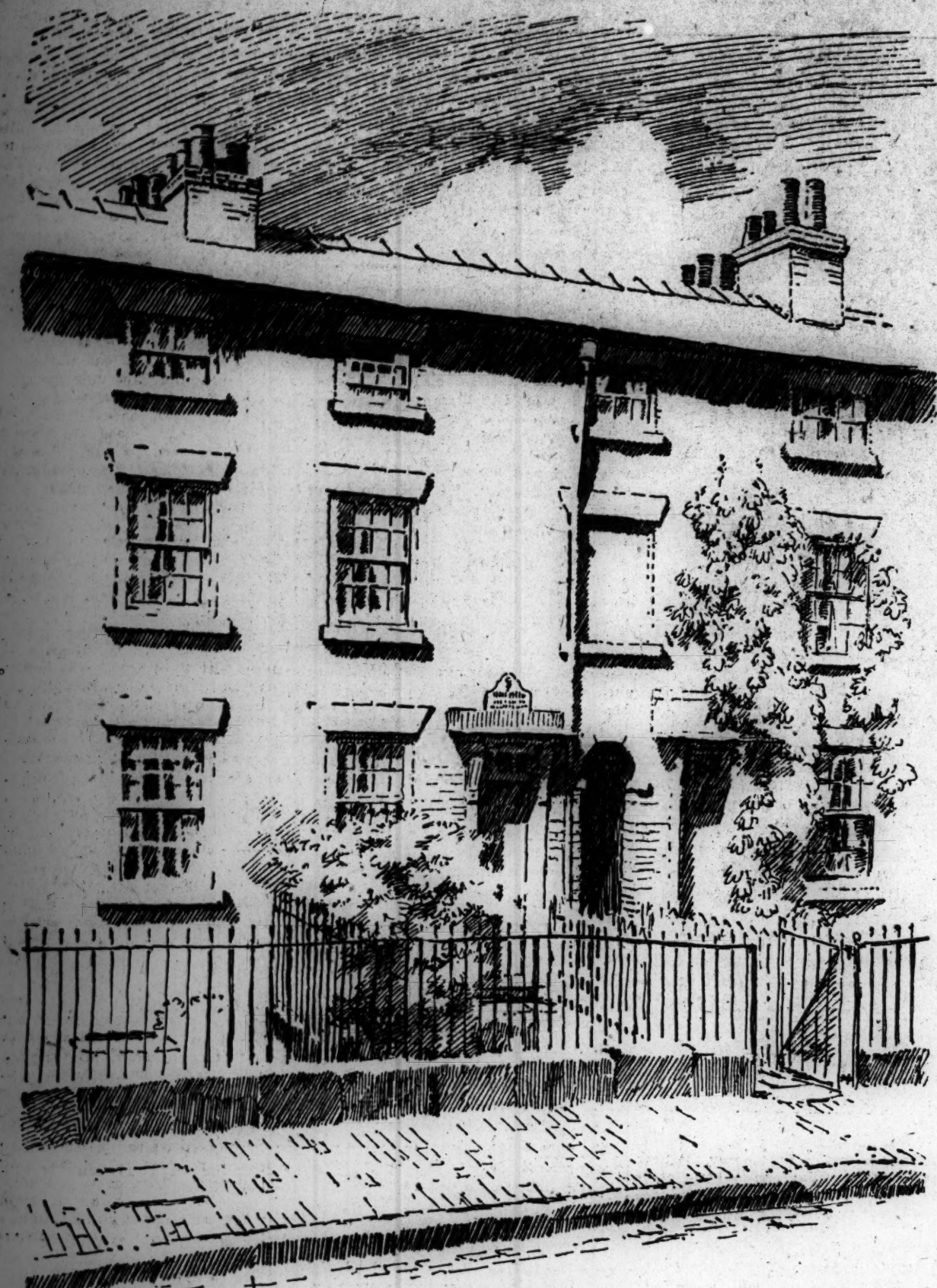
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Spencer's Childhood Home, Exeter St., Derby

Now, "swallowed up by increasing suburbs and enveloped in the smoke of factories and foundries," No. 12 Exeter row, or 27 Exeter street, as it was afterwards named, "has become decayed and dingy." But during the first four years of his childhood, which Herbert Spencer spent there, it formed "one member of a street partially built on one side only; and its small garden was separated by a meadow from the river Derwent, on the other side of which lay the mass of the town."

"Of incidents in childhood," he goes on to tell us in his "Autobiography," "my remembrances have assumed that secondary form which I suspect they mostly do in advanced life—I simply remember that I once remembered. There was a little sister Louisa . . . and playing with her in the garden left faint pictures which long survived. There also survived for many years, recollections of getting lost in the town, into which I had wandered to find the house of some friends to whom I was attached; the result being that the crier was sent round to find me."

His childish recollections of Derby, however, center mainly round No. 8 Wilmot street, later numbered 31, into which his father moved after an absence of three years spent at New Radford near Nottingham. But on this site, too, industry has long since laid its hand. "Places," to quote again from the "Autobiography," "where I gathered flowers and gazed with interest at the catkins of the hazel, have now become places covered with iron works, where steam-hammers make their perpetual thuds, and through which railway-sidings everywhere ramify. Quiet lanes in which, during early boyhood, I went

with a companion . . . have been transformed into straight roads between land-allotments, with scattered houses built by artisans. And where I picked blackberries, factories now stand."

His father had a garden of some size behind the house and in addition rented a piece of land close by as a vegetable garden. "Not unfrequently I had to join in gardening—more frequently, indeed, than I liked," he says. "Often when I ought to have been busy at some task which my father had set me, I was otherwise occupied . . . ; observing the bees on the kidney-bean flowers, piercing the base of each corolla to reach the honey; or, at a disused pump trough containing stagnant water, watching the larvae of the gnats as they came wriggling to the surface, putting out their tails to breathe, and then descending. Most children are instinctively naturalists, and were they encouraged would rapidly pass from careless observations to careful and deliberate ones. My father was wise in such matters; and I was not simply allowed but encouraged to enter on natural history."

"Incidentally, and without any form of teaching, my father led me," he says, to the pursuit of entomology. "My father encouraged me to make drawings of the insects I caught or reared: there being, under these circumstances, an extra incentive arising from the fact that the objects represented were of my own acquisition. In some cases I added descriptions of them. . . . Butterflies are very good objects for first drawing lessons; since they present little more than colors on a flat surface, and thus differ comparatively little from copies. Moreover, the process of making outlines is brief in comparison with the process of coloring, which is the part most delightful to children."

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A Russian Landscape

The Russian novelist Turgenev was a great landscape lover; and in his books he has set vivid pictures of the Russian countryside, giving even to commonplace scenery a certain charm. Here is one of his sketches:

"The country through which they were driving could not be called picturesque. Fields upon fields stretched all along to the very horizon, now sloping gently upwards, then dropping down again; in some places woods were to be seen, and winding ravines, planted with low, scanty bushes, recalling vividly the representation of them on the old-fashioned maps of the times of Catherine. They came upon little streams, too, with hollow banks; and tiny lakes with narrow dykes; and little villages, with low hovels under dark and often tumble-down roofs, and slanting barns with walls woven of brushwood and gaping doorways beside neglected threshing floors. . . . No,"

thought Arkady, "this is not a rich country; it does not impress one by plenty of industry; it can't, it can't go on like this, reforms are absolutely necessary."

"But even as he reflected, the spring regained its sway. All around was golden green, all—trees, bushes, grass—shone and stirred gently in wide waves under the soft breath of the warm wind; from all sides floated the endless-trilling music of the larks; the peewits were calling as they hovered over the low-lying meadows, or noiselessly ran over the tussocks of grass; the rooks strutted among the half-grown short spring corn, standing out black against its tender green; they disappeared in the already whitening rye, only from time to time their heads peeped out amid its gray waves. Arkady gazed and gazed, and his reflections grew slowly fainter and passed away." Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1916

EDITORIALS

MONDAY, Sept. 4, will be officially observed in the United States as Labor day, and that day's editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

War and the Strike

THE threat of the great strike, the fear of which has held the United States in its grasp during the last few weeks, is only the result, if the world could see itself as it is, of the passions which make for war in the human consciousness. War is the collision of nations unable to agree concerning their own interests, and unwilling to submit those interests to the arbitration of neutral powers, partially from want of confidence, and partially through a determination to end the matter their own way. When these passions or disagreements are transferred from nations to a nation they take root, in their ultimate and most aggressive form, in civil war, but when the passions roused are not sufficient to engulf an entire people in their waters, when, that is to say, the passions roused are sectional rather than national, expression is found, amongst other ways, in the strike. For just as war is the unwillingness to submit national questions to arbitration, so the strike has its being in an unwillingness to submit sectional or trade disputes to arbitration. The one form of disagreement is, however, as much war as the other. The difference is wholly one of degree.

If, however, the story of the great strikes, of the past could be told in a paragraph, it would be found to be a record not merely of privation but frequently of bloodshed. It is quite true that the bloodshed never reaches the carnage of war, just as it is true that the privation never reaches the misery of war. Nevertheless in its degree the strike, like war, is the result of the selfishness of human passions determined to gain their own end in their own way. It does not, of course, follow from this that every war is unjustifiable from the basis of human reasoning, any more than it follows that every strike is unjustifiable, but it does follow that, by a process of absolute reasoning, every war and every strike is unjustifiable in so far as they mark a determination of will power to gain its purpose. When the armies of Philip marched, under the Duke of Alva, into the Netherlands, when the battalions of Louis burst, under Marshal Duras, into the Palatine, when Napoleon sent one brother to be King of Holland and another to be King of Spain, at the point of the bayonet, the Netherlands, the Palatine, and Spain would have been justified in any effort to maintain their freedom, and were justified to the extent in which they accepted the challenge. But because the countries so invaded were unwilling parties to all that followed, the terrors and outrages perpetrated were due solely to the passionate endeavor of individuals to assert their wills.

Even in the case of what might be described as more respectable wars, the struggles, for instance, of Austria with Frederick the Great, of Great Britain with the Well Beloved, or of Russia with the Turk, there was a determination on either side to achieve its ends at whatever cost. And so in the very throes of civil strife, in which right and wrong have been perhaps more equally distributed than in international strife, such as in the great struggle between the Parliament and the King in England, between the Republicans and the Royalists in la Vendée, and between the North and the South in the United States, the utter inability of the human mind to surrender its point of view, except under the direct necessity of force, has been illustrated. Now, in the question of the strike exactly similar passions are roused and are let loose. It may be that capital is too blindly selfish, or it may be that labor is too hopelessly rapacious. It may even be that neither of these things are so, but that capital and labor have both made an unfair estimate of the other's position. The fact nevertheless remains that the unwillingness of one side or the other side to give way is the result of that desperate determination to gain an end by force, which impels a resort to force in order that any end at all may be reached. It matters not, however, how much right or how much wrong may be manifested, the result is brought about by exactly the same passions which hurry nations into war.

Now nearly every human being condemns war in the abstract, and nearly every human being justifies war in practice, because nearly every human being fails to judge righteous judgment, that is to say, to separate truth from error by a process of scientific deduction. Righteous judgment is only the ability to judge rightly between contrary assertions. But in order to judge righteous judgment it is necessary for a man to divorce all passion from his mind, and to be prepared to remember that the declaration of the Scriptures that men are brethren is not a mere abstract truism of the pulpit, but a practical fact which needs to be demonstrated in political, social, and domestic practice. People who think that they can condemn the war of nations and condone the battles of economists are simply utterly devoid in practice of any scientific conception of government. As a result the economic warfare continues century after century concurrently with the warfare of armies, because the passions roused on the parade ground are the passions roused on the political platform, and the appeal in one case as in the other is not to righteous judgment but to will power.

The fact is that in economic as well as in cases of purely political or physical inharmony, permanent and satisfactory results can only be obtained by destroying the causes which produce symptoms, and not by juggling, with no matter how good an intention, with symptoms. The "black death" disappeared centuries ago out of Europe, but the "white scourge" took its place. In exactly the same way the abolition of the feudal system only transferred the economic struggle more definitely from the land to the trades. The selfishness of the lust

for land inherent in the stubborn wills of the barons, changed into a lust for gold, based upon the equally stubborn wills of the great traders. This lust for land or lust for gold was not, however, confined to those who had, but was equally developed in the consciousness of those who had not. And so there grew up the war of capital and labor, founded on the same instincts in the human mind as the older wars of kings for cities or the later wars of nations for markets.

Until the world recognizes what all this means, the strike area like the battlefield will remain a symptom of undestroyed causes. A slow process of amelioration may take place, but that amelioration will be generated, not by the destruction of symptoms but by the gradual sapping of materiality in the human consciousness. If the world would awake to the facts of the case it might turn from the policy of purely material expediency to the scientific demonstration of Principle. Until it does, these causes of political, social, and domestic unrest will remain undestroyed, and the death of one symptom will only be the prelude to the birth of another, whether in the affairs of the world, the nation, the family, or the individual.

The Business Situation Reviewed

THE commodity markets lately have displayed remarkable strength and activity. Prices in some instances have reached the highest level since the beginning of the world war. Wheat, corn and cotton have been in particularly good demand, although, with the announcement that Rumania had entered the conflict, there was a sharp break in wheat prices. Notwithstanding there is always a large speculative element in all decisive upward and downward movements, late unfavorable reports regarding crop conditions undoubtedly had most to do with the recent upward trend of prices. There also has been a strong demand for copper, iron and steel, and prices of these metals have moved upward accordingly. Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, also is selling higher. It seems that these upward price movements are due mostly to the law of supply and demand. That being the case, the situation offers itself for serious study. It is not a favorable development, particularly in view of the fact that prices for some time have been too high.

One of the most potent arguments offered by employees seeking better wages is the increased cost of living. The higher commodity prices go, the greater struggle it will be for the wage earner to keep within his means. Buying power is lessened, and, unless he again makes a demand for still higher wages, and gets them, commercial activities are certain to receive a check. In fact, there has already been some curtailment, and it is said to be directly due to the lessened buying power of the people.

The war is most largely responsible for the advance in prices of commodities. Undue extravagance, accompanying an era of remarkable prosperity, also has much to do with it. The countries engaged in war are forced to exercise rigid economy, and to exert a greater efficiency in the conduct of their industrial and commercial affairs than ever before. The United States and other neutral countries now enjoying record-breaking business need to follow the examples set by their European neighbors in this respect. Corporations and individuals alike would show wisdom if they should begin now to put into practice the economies which may be necessary later on. Take one instance. The tremendous saving that would be effected were there to be universal cooperation between employer and employee is beyond all monetary calculation. The saving would be, not only in the avoidance of strikes, but in bringing about greater efficiency of operation, a factor lamentably lacking in most of the big corporations today. A common sympathy between capital, on the one side, and labor on the other, is greatly needed in the industrial world today.

An Appeal for Justice

THE republic of Salvador has followed the republic of Costa Rica in an appeal to the Central American court of appeal for adjudication of issues that each has with Nicaragua, issues in which the United States is interested, since the republics' protests are against concessions by Nicaragua to the United States in a treaty recently signed. Whether Honduras, which is at one with Salvador and Costa Rica in dissent from what seem to them untimely and too ample favors to the northern republic, will also make appeal to the court, remains to be seen. She joined with them in lodging protests at Washington as soon as the terms of the compact were known.

The appeal to this court, which has hardly met the expectations of its advocates and creators, serves to recall an enterprise in which President Diaz of Mexico, Elihu Root and Andrew Carnegie were sharers, each in his own way. The Mexican executive and the American secretary of state were weary of the incessant revolutionary uprisings and interstate wars of the region. Therefore each, in his own way, but with a common end in view, brought pressure to bear that induced sensible leaders of the central republics to agree, in 1907, on a compact by which a tribunal should be created which would settle judicially controversies that were then being settled by force and craft. Enforcement of the decrees of the court was pledged. But execution of the same was not adequately provided for, as subsequent events have proved.

If the present protest and formal complaint to the court is adjudged in order and within its purview, and it proceeds to a hearing and a judgment, the verdict, if adverse to Nicaragua, would not necessarily have any political effect save as its moral weight was taken into account. If Nicaragua, for pecuniary or other reasons, continues to assent to the concessions she has agreed upon, and risks her good standing with her neighbors in order to profit by the United States' good will, it is difficult to see how Salvador, Costa Rica and any others in protest can prevent her doing so. On the other hand, it should not be difficult for the United States and Nicaragua to conciliate their critics.

Improving Status of Russian Peasants

THE domestic situation in Russia presents no more striking proof of progress than in the recent enactments of the Duma regarding the status of the Russian peasant. Although the Russian peasant was theoretically freed from serfdom in 1861, he was not at the same time admitted to the rights enjoyed by other classes of society. For over half a century he has been regarded as a caste apart and subject to all manner of restrictions. The new law abolishes, in a great measure, his incapacities, and admits him to the privileges enjoyed by other classes.

As was very justly pointed out by a French writer, quoted in the dispatch already referred to, not the least significant feature about the whole incident was the character of the debate in the Duma which preceded the passage of the bill. The freedom with which the matter was discussed was remarkable, whilst the fact that the authorities permitted the publication of the entire debate is an indication of the increasing mutual trust which is growing up between the national assembly and the government.

The urgent need for the measure was forcibly expressed by one deputy, M. Roditchew, who declared that when the Russian peasant returns from the battle field, where he has risked, in the service of his country, all that he holds most dear, he will refuse any longer to fill the position of a semi-citizen. The situation thus indicated by M. Roditchew is, of course, not peculiar to Russia. In other belligerent countries, the comradeship of the trenches is having a noticeable effect on the social outlook. The most welcome feature of the change, however, is that it is not a case of a demand on one side and a reluctant concession on the other; but rather a kind of tacit mutual agreement that certain distinctions observed in the past can find no serious place in the future, and that when the civil life of the nation is once again resumed in its fullness, it will be on a broader basis and on a higher plane. Up to two years ago, it was a kind of dogma with the governing classes in Russia that the less the peasant was taught the safer it would be for the country. The Duma has now made an effective protest against this dogma, and evidence is not lacking that all classes in the country will very soon be found in agreement with the national assembly.

As to Handwriting

ESSAYISTS on topics relating to current manners and customs have long been agreed, apparently, that the art of letter writing, like the art of conversation, cultivated so assiduously and maintained so generally down even to the mid-Victorian period, has practically been lost. And now they are rapidly approaching agreement, it would seem, on the point that the art of handwriting also will soon be lost. Perhaps there is too much generalizing here. Conversation and letter writing as fine arts have without question declined in the last century or so, but there are still, as everybody of fair experience is aware, many fluent conversationalists and many voluminous correspondents in the world. Just how many it would be impossible to state or conjecture, but surely enough to satisfy anyone capable of keeping his own end up. One of the easiest things to do is to arouse discussion and controversy or to create and promote correspondence. It only requires a start and a little encouragement at the beginning. Those who have time they can call their own, and are willing to use it in letter writing, experience little difficulty in finding people to whom they may write. And should there be a seeming lagging or sagging of interest on the part of correspondents, there are always the newspapers.

The introduction and popularization of the typewriting machine has no doubt cut handwriting down to the minimum in general correspondence. The use of the typewriter in private correspondence was for a long time eschewed and condemned by social edict, but the barriers have gradually been lowered or removed until the typewritten letter is not only admissible but positively welcome among people who formerly were most fastidious on this point. Everybody who receives letters in any considerable number will sustain the assertion that some correspondents still write legible and beautiful hands, and that occasionally they receive letters written with pen and ink that are as convenient for reading and filing as letters written on the typewriter, but, in the main, they will give the machine-written letter the preference.

The typewriter should not, nevertheless, impair the quality of penmanship. Writing is taught in the primary and grammar and high schools quite as generally as ever. Most boys and girls have acquired, in this period as fully as in any that have preceded it, whatever skill they are readily capable of developing in handwriting. Some children take as naturally to penmanship as birds to flying. The great majority of public-school pupils write fairly well. A large percentage of them write better than they spell. It still remains true that the ability of neither a boy nor a girl, as a rule, can be judged by the quality of his or her penmanship. Handwriting is almost, if not quite, as mechanical as typewriting, with the advantage in favor of the latter that the product is generally more legible. After all, only a small fraction of men and women use the typewriter, directly or through a stenographer, and these usually not until long after they have "formed a hand." Handwriting has without question been cut down to the minimum in business correspondence.

There is not a postal employee in the United States who does not find now almost as many problems in handwriting awaiting him daily as in the days before the introduction of the typewriter. Where the typewriter is used it usually overcomes the old postal difficulty growing out of dimly or incorrectly written addresses. Use of the typewriter makes for clearness and accuracy. But there are thousands of people who still leave the postal servants to guess, and the marvel is that they so often guess correctly. Perhaps it would not be far from the exact fact to say that, in the main, handwriting has not degenerated, and that as large a percentage of the popula-

tion as ever are fair, good and excellent penmen. A consideration that should not be overlooked, and one that is far from being discouraging, is that if there is more poor handwriting apparent now than formerly, there are also more people than formerly who can write at all.

Notes and Comments

IN HIS recently published book on London street games, Norman Douglas has many interesting tales to tell, and his "breathless catalogue" is full of interesting things, hundreds of games and hundreds of rhymes. Not the least attractive feature of the book is the way he has of letting some imaginary small boy describe the game. If, for instance, you want to play "Green man rise—O," and who that ever knew about it would not straightway want to play it? and there does not happen to be any grass available, well, "A boy 'as got to lay down and all the others have to put their coats on him, and then they have to say Green man rise up, and if he see a boy he 'as got to say one, two, three, and the last one 'as got to go it."

GAMES with stones, the most ancient, of course, of all games, are, it appears, not nearly so common as they once were. Even marbles are "going out of fashion." Anyone, indeed, with an observant eye, who will walk round the side streets of London, in almost any part of its vastness, will be able to note this latter fact for himself. Marbles are not often seen nowadays. It is the same in other towns and villages throughout the country. "Laking at taws," the vernacular for "playing at marbles," is not, for instance, the pastime it used to be in Lancashire or Yorkshire.

WITH Elihu Root addressing the American Bar Association in behalf of a more socialized and less individualistic attitude of litigant, lawyer and judge toward issues in dispute, and toward methods employed in settling difficulties, the radically different era which Mr. Root sees coming, after the war, receives clear definition, so far as the legal profession is concerned. Mr. Justice Brandeis of the United States supreme court or Professor Roscoe Pound of the Harvard law school probably could not have stated the need more clearly, than Mr. Root set it forth. Community rights and personal duties henceforth are to be vigorously championed by the former secretary of state. All of this is the more interesting and significant because of the eminence of the prophet of the new day.

ENGLAND, France and Spain are to be represented, by scholars from their universities, on the teaching staff of Columbia University, New York, this coming academic year. Harvard will have, during the same period, besides its usual list of lecturers from Europe, learned men from Asia and South America. The war has interfered with and complicated the "foreign exchange" system so laboriously built up between some of the universities of the United States and of Europe during the past twenty years, but it has not blocked the operations of what is one of the finest forms of internationalism extant.

SENATORS MACIVER and YANEZ, discussing a shipping policy for Chile, take somewhat the same grounds as United States congressmen have taken in their ship-bill encounters, one opposing old protective methods, the other urging commercial independence at all costs. Debate has usually forgotten the human side of seafaring. It has left out the sailor. On the mantel of a house on the shore of Maine there stands a schoolmaster's bell, which, seventy years ago, called together boys who had trimmed sails in every sea on the routes to the West Indies and to China. Today, if the town hall bell were rung to summon all the mariners within hearing, it might bring out a dozen who could handle a lobster yawl. Perhaps the shipping question, in both Chile and the United States, can be worked out better in the school yard than on the Senate floor.

FORMER JUDGE GROSSCUP of Chicago, a Progressive who has become reconciled, on returning from the Pacific coast recently, said: "I heard Mr. Hughes speak in Tacoma, and he made a great impression. But the entire West is more apathetic in politics than I have ever known it to be in any other presidential year. However, I think it is beginning to wake up." Others noting the same apathy, nevertheless, apparently hold the belief that what Judge Grosscup took to be a waking-up symptom was only a yawn preliminary to turning over on the other side.

THE Ecuador, first vessel of the revived Pacific Mail Steamship Company to clear, left San Francisco for the far east the other day with more than 5000 tons of freight and a full complement of passengers. There are two other vessels ready for commission. Since the old Pacific Mail Company withdrew from the transpacific service, nearly two years ago, on the ground that it was unable to comply with the seamen's law and prosper, the trade between the western coast of the United States and the Orient has been almost wholly in the hands of the Japanese. The seamen's law has not been repealed or modified. It will be interesting to see whether the new Pacific Mail Steamship Company succeeds where the old was so very certain it would fail.

ONE of those who have fenced the shore of Lake Michigan off from the people, writing in defense of the course, says: "We do not object to bathers using our private beaches," but, and so on. The full significance of this is not discernible unless we imagine some other person writing, "We do not object to people breathing our private air," or, "We have no objection to people enjoying our private sunshine," but, and so on. It has taken centuries of wrong thinking to lead people into the notion that there can be private ownership in the beaches of the Great lakes, or of the oceans.